The Bombay Gazette

No. 50,179—New Series.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1894.

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WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th Sept.
B.L SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	13th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th „
B.L. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th „
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. Creery	15th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th „
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5100	1000	R. F. Briscoe	26th „
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamer marked B. M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

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SURAT, 4th October. | RAVENNA, 1st November.
ROHILLA, 18th October. | SIAM, 15th November.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th Sept., 1894.

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IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	650	21st Oct.

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C. ZANELLA,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 21st, 1894.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

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Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
CITY OF DUBLIN	Greenhorn	3267	about 8th Oct.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, has all the latest improvements, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck, Amidships. Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Apply to

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Bombay, 14th Sept., 1894.

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 25th Septr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 29th Septr., at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 27th Septr., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 27th Septr., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 27th Septr., calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th September, 1894. Agents.

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IT is hereby Notified to the SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "TANNADICE," which met with an Accident in leaving Mauritius for Bombay, on about the 7th instant, that all her Cargo has been Transferred to the S. S. "AKBAR," so as to save expenses and detention of the Cargo in port until the "Tannadice" is repaired and in terms of the usual clause in the Bill of Lading.

Shippers and Consignees can Arrange for the Transfer of the risk to the s. s. "Akbar" with their respective Underwriters.

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HAJEE ISSOF MOHOMED SULLIMAN.

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FOR SEPTEMBER, 1894.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A CONCERT

Will be given by the above Society,
ON MONDAY, 8TH OCTOBER, AT THE
TOWN HALL,
At 9-15 P.M.
SOLI, CHORUS and ORCHESTRA
about Ninety Performers.

By Kind Permission of Lieut-Colonel SEPPINGS and the Officers of the K. O. Y. Lt. Infantry, several Members of the Band of that Regiment will assist in the Orchestra.

The full Programme in Detail will be published later on, but the Three following Short Choral Works will be performed :—

Cantata...............Feast of Adonis...............Jensen.
For Soli and Chorus.
Soloists :—Miss N. TUDBALL, Mrs. MACBETH, and Mrs. OLIVER.

Sacred Cantata......Song of Miriam ....Schubert.
For Soprano Solo of Chorus.
"Miriam"...............Miss N. TUDBALL.

Chorus ....Hallelujah from the Mount of Olives...............Beethoven.

The following will Play in the Orchestra :—

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Mr. Vernon
Bayley Mr Mull Miss Kirkham

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Hony Pianiste : Miss Flower
Hony Secretary : Lieut-Colonel Martin.

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(Opposite the principal Entrance of Prince's Dock).

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THURSDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER, AT 9-30 P.M.

PART I.

1	Piano		Mr. De Souza.
2	Song	"The Song that reached my heart"	Mr. Willows.
3	Comic Song	"Strolling with Nora"	Mr. Pearcy.
4	Mandoline Solo	"Selections"	Miss Marie Fredelis.
5	Song	"One heart divine"	Mr. Montague.
6	Song	"True 'till death"	Mr. Lamoury.
7	Comic Song	"I'm in love with the man in the moon"	Miss Benniston.
8	Violin Solo	"Selections"	Mr. Schneider.
9	Comic Song	"Oh ! what an alteration !"	Mr. Peters.
10	Song	"My bald Jack Tar"	Mrs. Butterfield.

TEN MINUTES' INTERVAL.

PART II.

1	Piano		Mr. De Souza.
2	Song		Mr. Pearcy.
3	Song	"Mona"	Mr. Willows.
4	Mandoline Solo	"Selections"	Miss Marie Fredelis.
5	Song	"Sing me an English Song"	Mr. Wickham.
6	Comic Song		Miss Benniston.
7	Comic Song		Mr. Peters.
8	Song	"Look Back"	Mr. Montague.
9	Violin Solo	"Selections"	Mr. Lamoury.
10	Song	"Our Jack 's come home to-day"	Mrs. Butterfield.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADMISSION :—Reserved Seats, Rs. 2 ; Unreserved Seats, Re. 1 ; and Back Seats, Annas 8.

FREE TO EUROPEAN SEAMEN ONLY.

TICKETS to be had of the MANAGER, Seamen's Recreation Rooms, or of Mrs. BUTTERFIELD, Byculla Police Station.

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Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 Cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every Morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings : Bombay, 24th September, 1894.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS OR MYRABOLLAMS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLLAMS or HARDA-CROP of the Forests of the Southern Circle for 1894-95.

2. Full particulars regarding the Terms of Sale, latest Date for Tendering, &c., can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.
Belgaum, 22nd September, 1894.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CLUB COMPANY, LIMITED.

ALL MEMBERS of the B. V. A., whether Active or Honorary, desiring to become SHAREHOLDERS in the Company, must send in their Names not later than SATURDAY next, the 29th Instant, to one of the Joint Honorary Secretaries named below.

The Nominal Value of the Shares has been fixed at Rupees Ten each, and the full amount of capital has already been subscribed ; but allotment of shares will not be proceeded with until SATURDAY next, the 29th Instant, so that each Member of the Corps who so wishes may have an opportunity of becoming a Shareholder.

Application for Shares should be made to Serg. D. A. PINDER, Fort Head-Quarters, or to Sergt. J. J. MARSLAND, Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters.

No application will be considered which is received later than 10 A.M., on the 29th Instant.

G. W. ROUGHTON, Major,
Commanding, Bombay Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, 25th September, 1895.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LIMITED.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 22nd ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 10th October, 1894, at 4 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz. :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1894.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year 1894-95 and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કુ.,
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 24th September, 1894.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 25th September to 10th October, 1894, both Days inclusive.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS :—
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at he "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

(Established A. D. 1885.)

AGREEABLY with the BANK'S NOTIFICATION, dated 2nd July, 1894, DIVIDEND WARRANTS at 10 per cent. per Annum, free of Income Tax, for Quarter ending the 30th September, 1894, will be drawn in favour of Shareholders borne on the Register on that Date, and Distribution thereof made on the 15th October, 1894.

By Order,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Head Office : Madras, 15th September, 1894.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 21st instant till the 1st of JANUARY next, any DOGS found Straying in the Streets, or beyond the Enclosures of the Houses of the Owners of such Dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI. of Act XIII. of 1856.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 20th Sept., 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that it has come to the knowledge of the Undersigned that his Son, HAJEE ESSACK HAJI MOHOMED, has been trying to Contract Debts from various persons by making Misrepresentations. This is to WARN all persons dealing with him that neither I nor my Firm of HAJEE JAN MOHOMED HAJEE MOHOMED and Co., of which Firm the Undersigned is the Sole Owner, shall be responsible for such dealings, and that the said HAJI ESSACK HAJI MOHOMED has no concern whatever with my said Firm.

હાજી મહમદ જેકરીયા,
i. e., HAJEE MOHOMED JACKERIA.
Bombay, 13th September, 1894.

REDUCED PRICES.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have resolved to abandon to a great extent the Increased Prices that have been added to their quotations during the previous twelve months in consequence of the loss that Exchange has caused them, and in hope of doubling their business by surrendering prices, they now claim the support of the Indian Public to secure that end.

They are preparing their new Schedule of Rates, which will be forwarded on application to any intending purchaser.

Bombay, September 11, 1894.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES AND PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value :—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
Hydraulic Jacks to lift 60 tons.
Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras, 10th July, 184.

FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE.

ON the PREMISES, Gonahl, Bellary, of the Good Will of the BELLARY SPINNING and WEAVING Co., Ld., now in good working condition (in Voluntary Liquidation) and its Properties as particularised below :—

The Liquidators under the authority invested in them by the Shareholders at the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING held on the 21st June last will sell by Public Auction to the Highest Bidder on MONDAY, the 22nd October, 1894, from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M.

I.—LAND of about 37 acres paying an annual assessment of Rs 29-0-3 with 2 Pucca built Wells situated in a good locality.

II.—BUILDINGS.—Strong fireproof single storied buildings, well designed with Office, Store Rooms, Cotton Godowns, Mechanic Shop, Engine Room, Mixing Room, Weaving Shed, Sizing Room, Foundry, Cloth Godown with 2 Bungalows, Outhouses, Latrines, &c., &c., besides 30 mill Coolies' Huts.

III.—MACHINERY.—Compound Condensing Engine of 400 horse power supplied by Hetherington and Sons, 2 Boilers of Daniel Adamson and Michael Alcock, 1 Crighton Opener, 4 double and single Scutchers, 51 Cards, 5 drawing Frames, 5 Slubbing Frames, 9 intermediate Frames, 19 Roving Frames, 7 mules of about 5,640 Spindles, 16 Flyer Throstles of about 5,248 spindles, 16 Ring Throstles of about 5,504 Spindles, 1 Ring doubling, 80 Reels, makers of most being Hetherington and Sons and Howard and Bullough, 3 Warping Machines, 110 Looms (by Henry Livesy).

IV.—The Mill is capable of producing 4,500 lbs. of 20s. yarn per Day. The earnings of the mill from the year 1884 to 1890 were Rs. 3,70,467-4-6 besides paying a Commission of about Rs. 1,10,528 to the Secretaries and Treasurers, which has enabled the Directors to pay a Dividend of 9 per cent. during the period.

Cheap Cotton and Labor can be had on the Spot, and Singareni Coal can be bought at Rs. 16 per ton delivered at Bellary, and Firewood at Rs. 10 per ton. There is a good demand of Yarn and Cloth on the spot and in the neighbourhood.

V.—The successful bidder will have to pay a Deposit of 10 per cent. of the Purchase Money at once, and a further sum within 10 Days to make up one-third of the total amount of Purchase Money, and the Balance should be paid within 30 Days from the date of sale. On his failing to pay the Deposit immediately after the sale, or the first Instalment within 10 Days, or the Balance within 30 Days, as stated above, the Deposit and any payments already made will be forfeited to the Company and the property will be resold at his risk and responsibility, and he will be liable for all the losses incurred by the resale.

For further particulars apply to the Liquidators.

M. ABRAHAM,
A. SABAPATHY MOODELIAR,
P. C. ANANTHA CHARTU,
K. VENCATA RAO, OR
MESSRS. A. SABAPATHY MOODELIAR & Co.,
Bellary, 16th September 1894.

N.B.—All faults and errors of description excepted.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.

One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.

A Fresh Consignment of Best Real Mooca Coffee in Bags of 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE...............Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
FOR
DAVID SMITH & Co.,
WHISKY BLENDERS, GLASGOW.
DAVID SMITH'S
*, **, ***, ****, and ***** Whiskies
TO HAND.

APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28	0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1894.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 482, High Holborn, LONDON.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ...	£ 140,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 Months received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES :—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP ...	Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...	Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent. ; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Office : Esplanade Road.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES :

BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.
COLOMBO.
KANDY.
GALLE.
SINGAPORE.
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (23, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for Six Months	4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India	Commission ⅛th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	„ ⅛th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	„ ⅛th „

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, ESQ., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, ESQ., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

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NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NOW READY.

Size 12 by 8½ inches. Full-Bound Cloth. Price, 7s. 6d. Handsomely Half-Bound Morocco. Price 14s.

AN ATLAS OF INDIA. Containing Sixteen Coloured Plates of Maps and Plans of Cities. Size, 14 by 12 inches. With Historical and Statistical Letterpress by Sir W. W. HUNTER, K. C. S. I., and a Complete Index of Names.

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INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CAPITAL......... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed	£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to	£8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium 1875	£	742,553
„ „ 1885	„	966,107
„ „ 1887	„	968,043
„ „ 1892	„	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	„ 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	„ 5,763,091
1892	„ 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
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Further particulars will be shortly announced, and Plans of the Commercial Section will be forwarded to Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay, and Messrs. KING HAMILTON and Co., Calcutta, the Shipping and Forwarding Agents for India.

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
The Carey Family, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Lecture on "Daniel the Courageous," Y. M. C. A., Grant Road Branch, 8-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Athelgonda left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Asia left the dock on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening, at 4-45 p.m.

Y. M. C. A., GRANT ROAD BRANCH.—The Rev. H. A. Crane will deliver a Gospel address, on "Daniel the Courageous," at the lecture hall, to-night, at 8-30.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR.—His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, in company with forty followers, carrying four swords, arrived in Bombay, on Sunday. His Highness is now residing in the bungalow of Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, at Warden Road.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A CART-DRIVER.—Gainoo Ramji, aged fifty years, a bullock cart-driver, residing at Doongree, was, at 4 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, driving his cart, loaded with stones, along Parel Tank Road, when the axle of the cart broke, and Gainoo was thrown down, some large stones falling on his back, fractured his spine. Gainoo is now a patient in the J. J. Hospital.

RIDING ACCIDENT.—Dhurma Nathoo, aged twenty-five years, residing at DeLisle Road, and employed as a groom, in the service of Syed Abdulla, was, on Sunday afternoon, riding his master's pony, along DeLisle Road when the animal suddenly bolted and turning into a sharp corner at that locality, fell, with the result that the rider was thrown down and sustained several contused wounds to the left leg and an abrasion on the forehead. Dhurma was taken to the J. J. Hospital and treated.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Batallion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March	Corporal Snook	Rimmer.
Scena Ed Aria	Marco Visconti	Petrella.
Gavotte	Stephanie	Czibulka.
Fantasia	Erin	Basquit.
Mazurka	Lucerne	Hume.
Valse	Declaration	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

IS IT A BOGUS COMPLAINT?—Noorbee, a woman, keeping a stall, in the Arthur Crawford Markets for the sale of spices, has reported to the police that, on Saturday evening, she directed a coolie to place a locked cash-box, containing Rs. 100 in currency notes in a locker beneath her stall, which she secured with a padlock, and went home. On the following morning she opened the locker and on unlocking the cash-box, missed the whole of her money. From inquiries, it appears, that complainant is in debt to the extent of Rs. 110. It seems more than probable that the story of the theft is false.

FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday morning, the decomposed body of a Hindu was found floating on the surface of the water in a well, opposite the police-station, near the new Matoonga Road. The case is believed to be one of suicide as the dhotur of the deceased was found lying on the railings of the well. The body was too much decomposed for any marks of violence to be discovered. Information was circulated throughout the town but no one came forward to identify the corpse. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest at the morgue yesterday morning, when the jury returned an open verdict.

RIVALRY IN TRADE AND FISTICUFFS.—Elahibux Shaik Amir, a Mahomedan kite-maker, residing at Jail Road, west, complained to the police on Saturday, that one Abdulla *alias* Hazari Kurrim, another kite-maker, residing next door to him, assaulted him with kicks and blows on the night of the 21st instant, for rivalry in trade. Complainant was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained a fracture of the bridge of the nose. Accused who had been held to bail, was, yesterday, charged before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with assaulting complainant, and the case was adjourned.

ROBBED BY VISITORS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Lukmidas Hurry, Rama Goona, and Ballaram Appajee were charged before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with stealing gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 827, from the person of Ittee, a courtesan, residing at Northbrook Street, on Thursday night. The circumstances under which complainant had been robbed, were reported in yesterday's issue. The police, after making inquiries arrested accused and recovered a portion of the property in melted gold. The case was remanded in order to enable the police to make further inquiries and trace the remaining property.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice game this evening between the Gymkhana and Rangers' F. C. Play will commence at 5-20 sharp, wet or fine. The following are the sides:—Gymkhana—Messrs. D. F. Tulloch, L. S. Hudson, W. H. Cole, T. H. Thorburn, W. Seagram, J. L. Morres, P. G. Clark, A. M. Kettlewell, W. W. Bulkley, D. H. Gibson, H. Robinson, A. J. Carter, J. M. Roberts, G. Loch, F. O. Hammond, and H. E. John. Rangers' F. C.—Messrs. T. J. Reed, H. C. W. Fido, F. W. Martin, F. Hogan, J. E. P. White, E. Good, J. W. Manly, H. Peters, C. Aldridge, W. Sell, S. Pearcey, F. Brewin, F. H. P. Bloodwell, R. W. Laxton, H. S. Hussey, D. M. Smith, G. V. Evans, F. Spencer, F. P. Pryer, and E. Raphael.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mahomed Bhaloo was charged with forgery, cheating, and criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 13,000. The complaint was that the accused promised to act as agent of Goverdhan Girdharlal. He would take an anna as commission on money lent and two annas on *hoondees* accepted. The accused took Rs. 13,000 from complainant on the false pretence that the amount was lent to three different persons, Ludha Meherali, Karim Ali Rahimtula, and Gulam Ali Mahomed. Eventually, it was found out that accused had never paid the money to those persons. He misappropriated the amount to his own use and filed his schedule. Mr. Daver, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Dharamsi, solicitor, defended the accused. After recording some evidence, the case was adjourned for further hearing.

ALLEGED POISONING BY A COUSIN.—Khuban Haji Abdul Rahman, aged thirty years, a butcher, residing with his cousin, Cassum Fazloodin, and three other relatives, in a house, at Mahim Bazaar Road, reported to the police, on Sunday afternoon, that about 10 o'clock in the morning, he was given by his cousin Cassum some tea to drink, and about an hour and-a-half afterwards began to vomit and purge. Complainant thereupon suspected that his cousin had given some irritant poison in the tea more especially as he had observed a white sediment in the cup after he drank the tea. The motive ascribed for the deed by complainant is the alleged improper intimacy between him and accused's sister Coolsum. The police removed Khuban to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained under observation, while the cup with its contents was forwarded in charge of Inspector Moore to the Government Chemical Analyser for analysis. The accused Cassum was, yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Moore, before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with voluntarily causing hurt to complainant, under Section 324 of the Code. The case was remanded to the 1st proximo.

CONVICTION OF THE BOGUS OPIUM CLUB-KEEPERS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Chinoo Shaik Rajab, Alli Musjid Alli Samad, and Chinoo Alli Samad, proprietors of bogus opium clubs, at Bhendy Bazaar, were again charged at the instance of Mr. Fazlulah Khan, chief inspector, opium department, before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with having in their possession three pounds of opium and selling twenty-four tolas thereof, in contravention of Section 9 of Act I. of 1878. Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehanghier, Assistant Collector of Customs, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, barrister-in-law, defended accused Nos. 2 and 3. The magistrate, in convicting the three accused, remarked that the first accused was merely a tool in the hands of his two companions, and as the prosecution at the outset did not wish that No. 1 should be severely dealt with, the magistrate would sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 20, with the alternative of fourteen days' simple imprisonment. The two other accused who had previously been convicted for a similar offence, and had been repeatedly warned, were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 each, respectively, or to suffer two months' and four months' rigorous imprisonment, respectively.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES,—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY, Acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

HEAVY CLAIM AGAINST A WELL-KNOWN JEWELLER.

KANKOOBAI VS. PANALAL POORANCHAND.

THEIR LORDSHIPS delivered judgment in this case, which was an appeal filed by the plaintiff, Kankoobai, against the orders of the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, made on the 8th August, 1893, whereby he confirmed the report of the then Assistant Commissioner, Mr. G. H. Farran, dated 27th February, 1893. Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant and respondent, a well-known jeweller of Bombay and Calcutta.

The present appeal is the outcome of a lengthy litigation between the plaintiff, the widow of Moonilal Pooranchund, and the defendant, her late husband's half-brother. In the year 1881, she brought a suit in the Bombay High Court against the present defendant and his brother Nanuckchand Pooranchand, praying that it might be declared that she was absolutely entitled to the whole of the moveable property of which her husband died possessed. Subsequently the plaintiff was allowed to withdraw so much of her claim as she made as heir of Moonilal Pooranchund to the self-acquired moveable property of which he died possessed, with liberty to her to bring a fresh suit in respect of the same cause of action. That suit was decided so far against the plaintiff that the court rejected her claim for delivery of the jewels and ornaments mentioned as forming her stridhan or for their value, and the court declared that she was entitled, so long as her circumstances were as they were at that time, to receive maintenance from the defendants out of the joint family property at the rate of Rs. 200 per month from the 1st August, 1883, and the defendants were further ordered to pay her the sum of Rs. 5,000 being arrears of maintenance, and her costs of the suit. In July, 1884, the plaintiff filed another suit against Panalal Pooranchund, praying that she might be declared absolutely entitled to the whole of the moveable property of which her husband died possessed; that an account might be taken of the property in the hands or under the control of the defendant. At the close of the hearing of this second suit, the court referred the matter to Mr. Fox as Commissioner to ascertain what self-acquired property of the deceased Moonilal came to the hands of the defendant Panalal, and what such self-acquired property consisted of. At the conclusion of a long enquiry made before the Commissioner, he certified to the court that he found that Panalal had, since the death of Moonilal, disposed of certain articles of Moonilal's self-acquired property, that he had taken an account of what was due from Moonilal at the time of his death to Panalal as representing the joint family and found that there was so due the sum of Rs. 1,96,995-14-9, that there was due on such account, on the 16th February, 1893, the sum of Rs. 3,62,576-4-0, against which was to be set the amount chargeable to Panalal in respect of the property above referred to, that there was nothing due by Panalal as representing the joint family to Moonilal, and that Panalal held the property before mentioned as security for the amount so due by Moonilal. The plaintiff and defendant filed exceptions to the Commissioner's report, and the matter came on before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons in August, 1893, and on the 8th of that month, his Lordship passed an order discharging the exceptions and confirming the report. It was from that decree of Mr. Justice Parsons that the plaintiff now appealed.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel dismissed the appeal with costs.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

A MURDERER ARRESTED AFTER EIGHT YEARS.

IMPERATRIX VS. MUDKA BIN MUKAPPA.

THIS was a reference to the court by Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, disagreeing with the verdict of the majority of the jury on the charge of murder, referred the case for the orders of the High Court. Mr. Narayan Ganesh Chandavarker appeared for the accused; and the Government pleader appeared for the Crown.

The prisoner in this case was charged with the murder of one Hanma in December, 1885. He was further charged with being a member of an unlawful assembly and causing grievous hurt with a sword. It appeared that in December, 1885, some eight Bedars of Hogarti were arrested in connection with the complaints made by persons of other villages. On the night of the 24th of December sixteen Bedars, friends and relatives of the eight arrested men, came to the village chavdi and began to abuse the patel and others in connection with the arrest and challenged them to come out. Some of the persons were armed with swords, and others with sickles and sticks. On hearing the challenge, the deceased Hanma got down from the chavdi and began to pacify them. The accused and two others dragged him into the street and there wounded him so severely with their swords that he died a few days afterwards. The Bedars then dispersed. Eleven out of the sixteen were caught and tried early in 1886, and one was caught in 1888. The present accused had avoided capture till now, and three others are still at large. The accused in his defence said that he had left the village during the famine of 1876, and though he had visited it from time to time, he was not in the village when the deceased was wounded, and the charge against him was a false one.

The Sessions Judge, in submitting the case for the orders of the High Court, remarked that he disagreed with the verdict of the majority on the major charge of murder so completely that it was necessary for the ends of justice to make the reference. He did not see why the jury had convicted him of the minor charges and acquitted him of murder. The evidence against the accused was that of eye-witnesses, according to whom the prisoner had taken a most conspicuous part in the murder. The Sessions Judge remarked that there was also the further fact that the accused had absconded to avoid the arrest for the past eight years. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that the accused ought to be convicted of the offence of murder.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the judgment of the court, said:—We think that the Sessions Judge should have drawn the attention of the jury to Section 149 of the Indian Penal Code, and that his omission to do so, probably, misled them into thinking that the accused was not legally guilty of murder. The evidence, however, is now before us, and having regard to that evidence we feel no doubt that he ought to have been convicted under Section 302. We, therefore, convict him accordingly, and sentence him to transportation for life. Considering the period that has elapsed since the murder, and that it is not proved that it was the accused who struck the fatal blow, a capital sentence does not seem necessary.

A NEW MERCHANT VESSEL.

THE s. s. Kt. Bachelor, which arrived in harbour yesterday, at noon, under the command of Captain J. Thomas, is a new boat, built by Messrs. Charles Connell and Co., Glasgow, for Messrs. Greenshields, Cowie & Co., "Knight" Line of Liverpool. She is a four-masted vessel and her dimensions are four hundred and fifty-feet by fifty-two feet by thirty-four feet with gross tonnage of 6'550 tons and a dead-weight capacity of about 9,200 tons. She left Cardiff on the 30th August last, with a cargo of 7,476 tons coals and 101 tons coke. The boat had a fine passage and maintained a speed of ten knots. She has cellular double bottom right fore and aft, also high tank abaft engine, bulkhead of large capacity, the total amount of water ballast being about 2,200 tons. For the expeditious working of cargo she has seven hatches and seven steam winches with exceptionally large donkey boiler. The vessel has a complete installation of electric light by Messrs. J. H. Holmes and Co., Newcastle. The engine and boilers have been constructed by Messrs. Dunsmuir and Jackson, Govan, and contain all the latest improvements. The cylinders are twenty-nine inches, forty-seven, and seventy-six inches, with a stroke of fifty-one inches. The propeller blades are of gun metal and the machinery includes Weir's pumps, heater, and evaporator, Edmiston's feed pumps. Steam is supplied by two large double-ended boilers, fitted with serve tubes, working pressure 175lbs. Her net registered tonnage is 4,129 tons and 3,400 horse-power. She is built especially for the East, and is a seventh addition to the company's fleet. The Bombay agents are Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 24.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.

Route Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.
Cable Benguella-Mossamedes interrupted.

CRICKET.

B. V. A. A. C. VS. R. I. MARINE C. C.

A MATCH was played on Saturday between the above teams and resulted in a draw greatly in favour of the Volunteers. Read, Gouldston, and Jackson batted well for the artillery, compiling 49, 18, and 21 respectively. Cole and Quinney bowled in grand form, the former taking 6 wickets for 21 runs and the latter 3 for 13. The following is the full score:—

B V A A C.	
Gr H S Read, c Dinshawjee, b Laxton	49
Gr T Gouldston, b Arria	18
Gr A Quinney, b Arria	2
Gr N Catchpole, b Pearsey	3
Sergt W H Jackson, l-b-w Laxton	21
Gr W H Cole, st Burjorjee	4
Gr C Worman, not out	4
Br G F Hesketh, b Burjorjee	0
Gr J A Brandon, c Jehangirjee b Burjorjee	0
Gr F V Joyce, b Laxton	0
Gr A C Bowack, st Burjorjee	3
Extras	10
Total	114

R I MARINE C C.	
Burjorjee, b Quinney	12
Pearsey, b Cole	2
Waters, b Cole	1
Bharucha, b Cole	2
Laxton, b Cole	0
Arria, b Quinney	7
Gray, b Cole	0
Taylor, c Worman, b Cole	3
Dinshawjee, b Quinney	5
Torrie, not out	0
Roach, not out	1
Extras	9
Total	42

Y. M. C. A. VS. MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS' C. C.

THE return match between the above teams was played on the Cooperage, on Saturday last, in the presence of a large number of spectators, and resulted in a victory for Ralli's team by 20 runs. The Y. M. C. A. team went in first, but were not quite up to form in facing Writer's bowling. They lost their first wicket for 3 runs, and were, after a short defence, all disposed of for 43 runs. Their captain was the only one who went into double figures, having scored a neat and well-played 15. For the victors Gagrat played exceedingly well. He batted in his usual spirited style, and kept his opponents racing about the field in all directions, but was caught out after compiling a capital 25. Machliwalla, junior, began a good game, but was bowled out after scoring 11. The bowling honors of the innings were won by Writer who took seven wickets for 15 runs, a splendid achievement, considering the Y. M. C. A. team consists of some good players. The fielding on both sides was good. The following are the scores:—

Y M C A C C.	
F J Clark, b Writer	15
E James, b Daver	0
W B George, b Writer	4
J Allan, c Mistry, b Writer	7
A J Herbert, b Writer	1
B Roberts, b Writer	0
R W Boileau, c Machliwalla jnr, b Writer	2
C Aldridge, st Daver	6
E Sands, b Daver	0
Whidette, b Writer	6
Precotte, not out	0
Extras	2
Total	43

MESSRS RALLI BROS' C C.	
Gagrat, c Allan, b James	25
Mistry, c Aldridge, b Clark	2
Machliwalla, snr, b Allan	3
Machliwalla, jnr, b James	11
Nassif, b James	0
Fido, b Clark	2
Daver, b Clark	0
Hussey, c Clark, b James	5
Drossos, b Clark	1
Arjani, b James	1
Writer, not out	3
Extras	10
Total	63

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

THE return match was played out this Saturday between the above Gymkhanas on the Islam ground. In the first contest this season, the Hindus were handicapped by the absence of some strong men of their eleven, and went to pieces before Abban's vigorous attack. In the return, they were fully represented. It was not expected that the Mahomedan team would be able to cope against the undeniably strong combination opposed to them. The result, however, showed the Islam team winners by 32 runs. The contest was keen throughout. Much enthusiasm was evoked when Khurshed Beg, sent a long hop from Kale to the boundary and passed the Hindu score. He topped the score with 20. Hadi Tyabji showed a capital defence, and remained not out with 13 runs to his credit. Shaffi Tyabji came next with 12 runs. For the visitors Broker and Bhandari entered into double figures, making 25 and 11, respectively. Broker gave several chances, and ought to have been caught early, but for the very bad fielding of the Mahomedans. In the second innings Chonker showed up his old form and ran up 31, in capital style. In the bowling department Ali N. Tyabji and Abban for the Mahomedans, and Chonker and Patker for the Hindus were the most successful. The following are the scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Chonker, c Ali S Ali, b H C Tyabjee	3	b Ali Tyabjee	31
N G Jeykar, b Abban	2	did not bat	
Dadarker, run out	2	c Fazil, b Ali Tyabjee	8
R G Jeykar, b H C Tyabjee	4	b Abban	0
Broker, c Ali S Ali, b Ali Tyabjee	25	did not bat	
Bhandare, b Abban	11	not out	1
Mammoo, b Ali Tyabjee	0	run out	0
Masurker, b Ali Tyabjee	0	b Abban	4
Mahadeo, not out	3	b Abban	4
Patker, b Abban	2	b Ali Tyabjee	4
Kale, b Ali Tyabjee	0	b Abban	2
Extras	4	Extras	10
Total	56	Total	64

ISLAM GYMKHANA.	
Ali Tyabjee, run out	3
Fazil, b Patker	0
Abba, c Chonker	8
Shaik Nizamudin, b Chonker	2
Khurshed Beg, l-b-w, b Dadarker	20
Ibrahim Rahimtoola, l-b-w, b Patker	8
H C Tyabjee, not out	13
S C Tyabjee, c Dadarker, b Patker	12
Ali S Ali, b Dadarker	0
Abban, b Chonker	9
M B Kazrani, st Bhandare, b Chonker	0
Extras	13
Total	88

SHOOTING MATCH.

A VERY interesting match took place on Friday afternoon, at Colaba, between representatives (Sergeants) of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment and the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. Ten aside. Distances 500 and 600 yards. Seven shots with one sighting shot at each distance. The Lancashire team using their Lee Metford Rifle. The Volunteers led away from the start and were 33 points ahead at the first distance, increasing their lead at the second distance by 34 points, making a total win by 67 points. A very pleasant afternoon was spent, and it is to be hoped that this match may be the beginning of other competitions between the Lancashires and the Volunteers and would suggest they enter a team for the Bombay Rifle Club Tournament which is held annually about December, the prospectus of which will be shortly issued. Only one team of Regulars entered last year, viz., The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, as the coming tournament will be the third held by the Rifle Club at no little trouble and expense to the managing committee and the funds of the Club. It would be a source of gratification to see it even better supported than last year. It may be noted that each member of the winning team receives the Club silver medal, each member of the second team the Club's bronze medal. The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Rank and Names.	Score 500 yards.	Score 600 yards.	Grand Total,
Corpl G F Lund	29	29	58
Lieut T M English	31	26	57
Sergt H W Prescott	28	24	52
Sergt-Instr G Perry	30	18	48
Lieut F W English	18	28	46
Sergt-Major J H Downing	25	21	46
Cr-Sergt H Black	17	21	38
Lieut D J Sharp	16	21	37
Lce-Corpl J M Mason	14	22	36
Qr-Mr Sergt W Stephens	23	8	31
Total	231	218	449

SERGEANTS LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.

Bandmaster J Harvey	27	30	57
Sergt J McGann	22	24	46
Sergt-Major J Kelly	19	25	44
Sergt J Ward	19	23	42
Sergt J Missop	22	18	40
Sergt W Bailey	21	17	38
Sergt J Unkles	24	14	38
Sergt J Mudge	8	23	31
Sergt A Hutchinson	22	2	24
Sergt T J Maloney	14	8	22
Total	198	184	382

Bombay Volunteer Rifles won by 67 points.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by al Chemists, Stores, &c.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 30th and 31st Silver Spoon Competitions for the monsoon aggregate took place at Santa Cruz, on Saturday afternoon. The weather was all that could be desired and the shooting good. The distances were 200 and 300 yards. There was a very fair muster of members. The competitors on Saturday next will be 500 to 600 yards, and all those who wish to fire in the "Honor and Glory" Match on Saturday, 5th October, are earnestly requested to take this opportunity of a practice. As the monsoon season is now drawing to a close members competing for the aggregate prizes should see that they have the requisite number of competitors in as per Rule 1. The following are the scores:—

30TH COMPETITION.

	Score 200 yds.
Vol W Mackeson, B B and C I R Vols	32a
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	31b
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	30c
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P R Vols	29c
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	28b
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	28d
Cr Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	27e
Cr Sergt J B Brown, Poona Vols	27d
Lieut G R Webb, G I P R Vols	26f
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	25
Vol A G Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Sergt-Instr G Perry, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Lce-Corpl J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	21

(a) handicapped 6 points, winner of 1st spoon; (b) handicapped 10 points; (c) handicapped 8 points; (d) handicapped 6 points; (e) handicapped 2 points; (f) winner of 2nd spoon.

31ST COMPETITION.

	Score 300 yds.
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	31a
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	29b
Vol W Mackesson, B B and C I R Vols	27c
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	26d
Vol A G Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	26e
Cr Sergt J B Brown, Poona Vols	26b
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	26b
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	25f
Sergt Instr G Perry, Bo Vol Rifles	25f
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P R Vols	23
Lieut G R Webb, G I P R Vols	22
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Cr Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Lce Corpl J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	18

(a) handicapped 10 points; (b) handicapped 6 points; (c) handicapped 8 points; (d) handicapped 2 points, winner of 2nd spoon; (e) winner of 1st spoon; (f) handicapped 2 points.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esp'l'de. In.	Esp'l'de. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	85	80	70	58	71	43	61	98
Monday, Sept, 24th	0	9	0	16	0	12	0	3
Total	85	89	70	74	71	55	62	01
Total fall to Sept. 24th, 1893	79	42	68	33	65	95	64	35
Total fall to Sept. 24th, 1892	122	71	98	91	97	45	92	53

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 24TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·660	W	8	95·0	75·9	60	..	28·41	+2·59
Agra	29·687	NW	6	93·0	74·8	69	..	29·52	+3·82
Cawnpore	29·707	WNW	5	93·8	76·1	69	...	41·72	...
Allahabad	29·661	WNW	7	93·6	76·8	73	...	46·45	+12·21
Jhansi	29·730	NNW	4	94·1	75·2	68	...	44·74	+9·16
Jacobabad	29·683	Calm	3	102·5	74·1	74	...	0·20	−2·53
Karachi	29·731	W	...	87·5	77·8	72	...	18·63	+12·55
Jeypore	29·756	W	4	94·1	70·0	75	...	26·70	+0·69
Ajmere	29·764	W	6	89·4	73·1	74	...	23·44	+3·82
Deesa	29·777	SSW	3	91·3	72·5	84	...	21·66	−3·70
Ahmedabad	29·801	SW	3	90·7	75·1	80	...	49·18	...
Bhuj	29·746	SW	11	92·0	72·9	69	...	27·44	+14·09
Rajkot	29·782	WSW	6	89·4	74·2	80	...	46·70	+19·55
Veraval	29·794	SE	5	83·0	75·8	89	...	24·89	..
Neemuch	29·822	WSW	6	84·7	69·7	83	..	25·80	−3·85
Indore	29·831	NNW	3	84·0	68·6	95	0·03	25·97	−4·58
Saugor	29·771	W	4	89·3	71·1	82	..	63·00	+19·95
Jubbulpore	29·764	W	2	88·9	70·6	80	...	47·30	−6·16
Hoshangabad	29·789	S	2	88·3	73·7	91	0·01	47·95	−3·57
Khandwa	29·801	W	6	87·2	73·2	88	...	32·75	+4·22
Raipur	29·729	Calm	3	91·3	74·1	77	...	44·96	+0·55
Nagpur	29·749	NW	7	89·3	71·6	75	...	45·65	+3·39
Amraoti	29·775	W	3	87·1	70·8	86	0·90	35·53	+5·80
Akola	29·784	NW	7	87·0	73·2	80	...	28·31	−0·86
Surat	29·797	SW	M	88·1	73·5	87	0·06	46·99	+3·56
Malegaon	29·832	Calm	4	87·4	68·2	77	0·02	25·00	+5·76
Bombay	29·824	SSE	9	84·8	74·7	89	0·01	61·73	−6·67
Poona	29·832	WNW	9	86·5	65·4	79	...	18·99	+0·46
Aurangabad	29·883	WSW	3	84·9	68·7	82	0·24	23·44	...
Sholapur	29·862	NW	8	85·7	68·0	79	..	15·69	−7·25
Ratnagiri	29·842	SSE	3	83·9	73·9	89	0·03	93·48	−9·57
Belgaum	29·856	W	18	79·8	63·9	85	..	39·99	+4·03
Goa	29·851	S	3	83·1	74·4	91	0·17	83·12	...
Karwar	29·873	Calm	1	83·2	72·6	92	0·18	89 76	−22·13
Mangalore	29·888	ENE	2	82·8	73·4	84	...	109 45	+8·77
Calicut	29·887	Calm	3	84·7	75·1	85	0·38	87·13	+3·67
Cochin	29·888	Calm	M	86·7	75·7	86	0·03	59·20	−11·80
Bangalore	29·880	WSW	9	81·2	64·3	85	0·02	14·78	−2·21
Secunderabad	29·809	NW	9	84·6	70·4	81	0·01	21·04	−4·00
Masuliptm	29·747	NW	6	92·6	78·6	83	...	18·92	−3·89
Bellary	29·847	WNW	11	87·9	71·9	71	...	7·04	−2·21
Cuddapah	29·831	WNW	..	90·0	75·8	76	0·02	25·97	+7·34
Madras	29·792	W	6	88 0	75·0	83	0·03	23·08	+8·63
Coimbatore	29 868	S	5	90·9	70 8	79	...	3·49	−1·23
Trichinopoly	29·822	W	5	96·1	78·3	65	..	9·79	−0·24
Negapatam	29·801	W	6	92·0	73·2	61	..	7·41	−2·82
Colombo	29·925	WSW	13	86·0	77 0	81	0·20	14·59	−6·97
Aden (21st)	29·878	Calm	10	94·8	84·8	80	..	0·09	−0·33

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H.=0·09 (87·27); G. T. H.=0·16 (70·44); St. G. H.=0·12 (71·55); C. P.=0·01 (61·73).
In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes are small and unimportant. The distribution is unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Allahabad and Akola. The maximum temperature is 3° above the normal at Allahabad and Raipur, while the minimum temperature variations are within 4° of the normal mean everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 61° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity changes are small, and the skies, though beginning to get clearer, are still cloudy in many places. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Indore, Hoshangabad, Surat, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Cuddapah and Madras. The winds along the West Coast, from Goa northwards as far as Veraval, are southerly, and, as the weather is slightly unsettled, some rain may be expected on the coast. A few scattered local showers are also probable over the country lying to the south of latitude 23°. The weather to the south-eastwards or eastwards of the Coromandel Coast in the Bay appears to be unsettled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 24.

Pressure has given way slighly over India and Lower Burma; and risen slightly to briskly in Upper Burma. Pressure is in large defect in two areas—the first is the Punjab, but the deficiency there accompanies the prevalence of fine clear weather; the second area includes Bengal, Assam, and the North-East of the Bay. Very light north-west winds obtain on the Bengal and the Orissa coasts, but winds are strong in the south of the Bay, hence the weather is suspicious at the head of the Bay, and depression appears to be forming. General rain has fallen in Burma and Arakan, and local showers have occurred in Assam, North Bengal, and some parts of the Peninsula. Akyab reports five inches Mandalay three, Bijapur and Dinajpur two; and Sibsagar, Burdwan, and Hyderabad (Deccan), one.

LATER.

The barometric changes everywhere are small in amount. A shallow depression, apparently of little importance, is shown in the north of the Bay. Winds are very light in Bengal and Orissa, but cyclonic in direction. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma, North Bengal, Assam, Silchar, Durbhunga, each reporting three inches; Tavoy two; Bassein and Yamethin, one. Light showers have fallen in some parts of the Peninsula. The only important feature of the weather to-day is a shallow depression, which may intensify slightly during the next twenty-four hours, and give light to moderate rain in Burma and Bengal.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chyebassa, 1,668 tons, Captain R P Parkman, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Miss Winckler as a cabin passenger.

THE s s Shatel Arab, 1,664 tons, Captain K Saunders, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, (21st August) via Karachi, with 984 packages explosives and a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, cleared yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo and Mr W H Brown as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain N J Crebbin, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant, from Calcutta (3rd September) via coast ports, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE Kt Line s s Kt Bachelor, 4,129 tons, Captain J Thomas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (30th August), with a cargo of 7,476 tons coals and 101 tons coke and Mr R Lord, Mr. J Smith, as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE s s Kt Campanion, 2,543 tons, Captain T Williams, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Newport (28th August), brought a cargo of 4,995 tons coals and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Cy of Dublin	2130	Greenhorn	Karachi	26-9	F F & Co
F	Chanda	1304	Simpson	Zanzibar	27-9	M M & Co
G	Taif	378	Hanah	Mauritius	24-9	Haji Cassum
K	Bahaduri	823	Keyzar	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
M	Brahmani	523	M Budroo	Not fix d		do
N	Nyanza	1421	Abbas	Zanzibar		D Jairam
P	Africa	1410	Sigelker	Karachi		Glade & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	547	S Fakeera	Manglore	24-9	Shepherd & Co
Kaveri	547	A Fackeera	Bhownager	25-9	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
4	Surat	1677	Jephson	China		P & O Co
7	Imperatrix	2334	Nicolich	Trieste	1-10	A L S N Co
10	Courtfield	405	Sheldrick	Antwerp	25-9	Bombay Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Nadir (s)	Crebbin	Calcutta, Sept 3
24	Kt. Bachelor (s)	Thomas	Cardiff, Aug 30
	Shatel Arab (s)	Saunders	London, Aug 21

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Dwarka, Tice, for Karachi, &c.
" Chyebassa, Parkman, for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Clyde, for Aden.
" Culna, for coast ports and Calcutta.
" Nadir, for coast ports and Calcutta.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
11	Dumra s	Russell	Bombay
	La Seyne s	Blanc	Bombay
14	Pachumba s	Whitehead	Bombay
	Simla s	Grier	Bombay
15	Mahanudee s	D Adam	Bombay
17	Mikado s	Pickerings	Hull via Bombay
	Mecca s	Skinner	Persian Gulf
	Pemba s	Rothwell	Bombay
	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay
	Drachenfels s	Kenneweg	Hamburg via Bombay
	Kola s	Livingstone	Bombay
18	Shatel Arab s	Saunders	London
	Satrunji s	F Ahmed	Bombay

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
11	Kola s	Livingstone	Bombay
12	Dumra s	Russell	Bombay
	La Seyne s	Blanc	Aden
14	Feronia s	Butterwick	Port Said for Orders
15	Pachumba s	Whitehead	Bombay
	Mahanudee	D Adam	Bombay
16	Mecca s	Skinner	Bombay
	Pemba s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf
18	Kola s	Livingstone	Bombay
19	Transvaal s	Clunie	Havre
	Satrunji s	F Ahmed	Bombay

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S.S. Mikado, Pickering, Finlay Muir & Co, for Hull
" Drachenfels, Kenneweg, D Graham & Co, for Hamburg
" Dwarka, Tice, M Mackenzie & Co. for Bombay
" S Arab, Saunders, M Mackenzie & Co, for Bombay

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
18	City of Vienna s	Anderson	Glasgow
	Khedive s	Brown	London, Aug 18
	Gaekwar s	Harrison	Liverpool, Aug 18
	Clitus s	Frith	Sydney, Aug 3
	Borderer s	Weatherhead	Cardiff, Aug 2
	Sardomene sp	Browning	Liverpool, June 9

DEPARTURES.

Sept 18—Steamers Huzara and Hesperia.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 11TH TO 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1894.)

EXPORTS.

Dumra s, Bombay—478 cwt cotton (unpressed), 213 cwt wool (unpressed), 362 cwts rapeseed, &c, 1,450 cwts wheat, 286 cwts rice (for transhipment to Colombo), and 285 corges skins.

Kola s, Bombay—450 cwts cotton (unpressed), 78 cwts wool (unpressed) 1,921 cwts wheat, 66 cwts rice, 846 corges skins, and 25 corges hides.

Pemba s, Bombay—100 bales cotton (for transhipment to Naples), and 594 cwts rice.

Locksley Hall s, Liverpool—2,487 bales wool, 87,396 cwts wheat, 995 cwts linseed, 1,541 cwts jowaree, 5,630 cwts bones, and 702 lbs tea.

IMPORTS.

Rufford Hall s, Liverpool—1,710 pieces white goods (foreign).

City of Perth s, Liverpool via Bombay—469 cwts grey goods (foreign), 1,800 pieces white goods (foreign).

Karagola s, Bombay—14 pieces prints (foreign).

Branksome Hall s, Liverpool—150 pieces grey goods (foreign) 151 pieces white goods (foreign), 270 pieces prints (foreign.

City of London s, Bombay—1,000 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,050 pieces white goods (foreign), and 120 pieces prints (foreign).

City of Edinburgh s, Liverpool via Bombay—261 pieces grey goods (foreign), and 121 pieces prints (foreign).

Locksley Hall s, Liverpool—343 pieces grey goods (foreign) 560 pieces white goods (foreign), 429 pieces prints (foreign).

La Seyne s—964 pieces white goods (foreign).

Europe s, Hamburg and Antwerp via Bombay—13 pieces prints (foreign), and 343 cwts steel.

Assyria s, Bombay—350 pieces white goods (foreign), 2,000 lbs T Red and dyed yarns (foreign).

Dumra s, Bombay—1,839 pieces grey goods (foreign), 14,168 pieces grey goods (Indian), 6,091 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,897 pieces prints (foreign), 1,900 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 700 lbs T Red and dyed yarns (foreign), 60 cwts iron bars, &c, 15 cwts copper.

Dwarka s, Bombay—1,958 pieces grey goods (foreign), 21,811 pieces grey goods (Indian), 6,061 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,179 pieces prints (foreign), 65 pieces prints (Indian), 300 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 4,500 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 1,800 lbs T Red and dyed yarns (foreign), 2,850 lbs T Red and dyed yarns (Indian), 27 cwts copper, and 2 cwts yellow metal.

Mahanudee s, Bombay—1,750 pieces grey goods (foreign) 2,890 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1,250 pieces white goods (foreign), 470 pieces prints (foreign).

Kapurthala s, Bombay—300 pieces grey goods (foreign), 655 pieces grey goods (Indian), 210 pieces whitegoods (foreign), 460 pieces prints (foreign).

Kola s—2,140 pieces grey goods (foreign), 10,970 pieces grey goods (Indian), 9,860 pieces white goods (foreign), 6,8 1 pieces prints (foreign), 10 pieces prints (Indian), 5,100 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 500 lbs T Red and dyed yarns (foreign), 800 lbs T Red and dyed yarns (Indian), 10 cwts steel.

Dumra s—2,130 pieces grey goods (foreign), 14,880 pieces grey goods (Indian), 8,543 pieces white goods (foreign), 2,575 pieces prints (foreign), 21,600 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 3,700 lbs T Red and dyed yarns (foreign), 400 lbs T Red and dyed yarns (Indian.)

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 24.

FOR LONDON.

Courtfield s—8 bales skins, Hajee Oosman Hajee Hassum; 17 cwts fishmaws, 21 cwts corrianderseed, 6 cwts buffaloe horns, and 15 cwts deer horns, Rahimbhoy Fazal; 62 cwts dryginger, R Purshotum; 520 lbs mace and 640 lbs nutmeg Passoo Govind; 115 cwts gum, Keeka Khooshal; 45 cwts deer horns, Carrimbhoy Nanjee; 29 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co; 45 cwts deer horns, John M Rehimtoola; 103 cwts dry ginger, and 14 cwts chillies C Ramjee; 95 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, K Sheriff and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Courtfield s—100 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 1,999½ cwts rapeseed, Sorabshah and Co; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Africa s—1 bale woollen carpets, Glade and Co; 300 cwts gum, Bawer and Krause; 300 cwts buffaloe horns, Prier deSaone and Co; 2,003 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Africa s—4,002 cwt linseed, Owen and Okell.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—90 cwts turmeric, C Laljee; 275 lbs peacock feathers Khan and Khan; 1 bale woollen carpets, Glade and Co; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperator s—600 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp.

FOR HONGKONG.

Surat s—200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Culna s—100 bales cotton, K Luchmondas.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 23rd September.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·753
Temperature of the Air	79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·4
Dew Point	73·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·818
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·9
General Directions of wind*	S, SSW, SSE, SSW, SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	170
Fall of Rain	0·03
Total fall during month	10·29
" year	63·01
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 24th Sept.	0·01

*From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Fisher, Lt, 3rd Bo Cavy, on duty, from Deolalee

SEPTEMBER 23.

Butter, Capt, Ms, R A, off leave, from England
Radcliffe, Capt, Bo, R A, off leave, from England
Birch, Capt, Ms and Bo, Inspector of Signalling, off leave, from England
Johnstone, Capt, Bo, 4th Lancers H C, off leave, from England
Jervis, Capt, Bengal, R H A, from leave, from England
Blundell, Major-Genl, Bo, Comdg Poona Dist, from leave, from England.
Thomson, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, 3rd B C, from leave from England.
Monks Surgn Major, Bo, from furlough from England.
Macdonald, Major, 6th Bengal Cavly, from leave, from England.
Hallway, Capt, 7th Bo Infy, from leave, from England.
McLaughlin, Capt, Bo, R H A, on leave, from Mhow.

SEPTEMBER 24.

Preston, Lt, Bo, 16th Bo Infy, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Fisher, Lt, Bo, 3rd Bo Cavy, on duty, to Deesa.

SEPTEMBER 23.

Radcliffe, Capt, Bo, R A, from leave, to Kirkee.
Butler, Capt, Ms, R A, from leave, to Belgaum.
Johnstone, Capt, Bo, 4th Lancers, from leave, to Bolarum.
Birch, Capt, Ms and Bo, Inspector of Signalling, from leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 24.

Blundell, Major Genl, Bo, Comdg Poona Dist, from leave, to Poona.
Monks, Surgn-Major, Bo, Supdt Mahableshwar, from leave, to Mahableshwar
Macdonald, Major, Bengal, 6th Bengal Cavy, from leave, to Meerut
Preston, Lt, Bo, 16th Bo Infy, on leave, to Ahmednagar
Thomson, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, 3rd B C, from leave, to Dera Ismailkhan
Mathias, Capt, Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, to Poona

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 25th September, 1894.

1. The following drills will be held as stated below:—
(1) Cathedral High School—at 3-45 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) 25th and (Thursday) 27th—Squad drill.
(2) St. Mary's College—at 7-30 a.m., on Wednesday 26th and Friday 28th—Physical drill.
(3) Town Hall—at 6 p.m., on Wednesday 26th—Bayonet and Firing Exercise.
(4) Byculla School—at 5 p.m., on Thursday 27th—Physical drill.
(5) Head-Quarters—at 5-45 p.m. on Thursday 27th—Sword Exercise for Officers.
(6) 22nd Bombay Infantry Lines—from 7 to 9 a.m., on Friday 28th—Revolver practice for Officers and Sergeants.
2. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Corpl H Classon, "D" Company, from 1st October to 30th November 1894.

Bombay Light Horse.

1. There will be drill for Recruits at the Riding School on Wednesday and Thursday the 26th, and 27th instant at 7 a.m.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 25th September, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day, To-morrow, and Thursday, at 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill.
Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day, To-morrow, and Thursday, at 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill.
Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. The following gentlemen have joined the Corps as Honorary Members:—Messrs. J C Stewart and F Grieves.
3. Further applications from Gentlemen wishing to become Honorary Members of the Corps, cannot at present be entertained.
4. Application is intended to be made to Government for permission to modify rule 15 so as to enable the rate of subscription for all Honorary Members joining after this date to be from time to time fixed by the Regimental Committe. Any objection to the proposed alteration should be sent in to Head Quarters not later than Saturday next the 29th instant.
5. Members of the Corps wishing to become Shareholders in the Club are invited to read the advertisement appearing in to-day's issue of the "Times" and "Gazette."
6. A meeting of the B. V. A. Club Provisional Committee will be held at the Fort Head-quarters at 6 15 p.m. to-day.
7. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from the 24th instant and posted to No 2 Sub-division No 1 Company:—No 430 Gunner A Gerrard and No 431 Gunner G E T Jones.

By Order,
(Sd.) L. PENNY, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Assam Gazette.*)

Dr Alexander A Fermie, L R C P and S of Edinburgh, and L F P and S of Glasgow, is appointed to Officiate as Civil Medical Officer of the Garo Hills district

The Chief Commr approves the election of Mr J A Ezechiel, I C S, Asst Commr, Karimganj, to be Chairman of the Karimganj Local Board, during the absence on leave of Mr A G Hallifax, I C S

Lieut C C Boileau, I S C, Asst Commdt, is transferred from the North Lushai Hills to Silchar and appointed to the command of the Silchar Military Police Battalion.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr F N Warden, Probationary Asst Supdt of Police, Midnapur, is transferred to Chumparan, and is appointed temporarily.

Mr W C Fasson, Dist Supdt of Police, Bogra, is transferred to Singhbhum

Mr A B C Comber, Asst Supdt of Police, is posted to Bhagalpur on being relieved of the charge of the Singhbhum District Police

The following substantive promotions are made in the grades of Dist and Asst Supdts of Police:—To the second grade of Dist Supdts—Mr T G Charles

To the third grade of Dist Supdts—Mr C A Fisher, vice Mr T G Charles

To the fourth grade of Dist Supdts—Mr H S Schurr, vice Mr V W Bertelsen, deceased; and Mr J T Rivett-Carnac, vice Mr C A Fisher

To the fifth grade of Dist Supdts—Bobu Jadub Chunder Deb, vice Mr H Schurr; and Mr F H Tucker, vice Mr J T Rivett-Carnac

To the sixth grade of Dist Supdts—Mr F A Fullerton, vice Babu Jadub Chunder Deb; and Mr J Cowie, vice Mr F H Tucker

To the first grade of Asst Supdts—Mr W F S Allen, vice Mr F A Fullerton; and Mr W B Stuart, from 1st Sept 1894, vice Mr J Cowie

Mr H Osborne, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Lucknow, is granted privilege leave for three months

Mr W E Young, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, is appointed to officiate as Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Lucknow, during the absence of Mr Osborne, on leave, or until further orders

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

632-92—Ardeshir H and D—Ratanjee Sorabjee Talati and others vs The Indemnity Mutual Marine Insurance Co—Broun and M—Part heard.
633-94—Ardeshir H and D—Ratanjee Sorabji Talati and others vs the Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co—Payne G and S.
616-93—Bhaishuker and K—Hajee Essa Haji Essack vs Munchabai Balgovind—Wadia and G.
445-93—Jehangier D for paupe—Ratanbai vs Jamsetjee Pherozshaw and others—In person; and Khunderow M
52-94—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Jamnabai vs Karamsi Damji and other—Edgelow and G, and Janardhan a d A.
485-93—Bicknell M and M—Currimbhoy Ebrahim and another vs Khooshal Tullockchund and another—Craigie L and O.
486-93—Bicknell M and M—Darashaw Nusserwanjee and another vs Khooshal Tullockchund and another—Craigie L and O.

For further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

145-88—J C Cama—Bachoobai and another vs Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and another—Payne G and S, Mansukhlal, D and J, Crawford and Co, and Edgelow and G.
107-92—Crawford B and Co—Waghuji Hanmantraw vs Sorabjee Nowrojee Moosa—Roughton and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

424-93—Mirza H Khan—Rampursad Shewchund and another vs Hajarimul Gungaram Rathi—Part heard.
423-93—In person—Sunderji Mulji vs Thaker Canji Dharamsey
147-97—Brown and M—Jethabhai Damji and others vs Karamalli Mahomed.
185-94—Brown and M—Jethabhai Damji and others vs Karamalli Mahomed.
283-94—Roughton and B—Shakarchund Bhicabhai vs Dububdas Shamji—Furdoonji P Pavri.
317-94—Dikshit and H—Gunny Sulleman vs Beg Mahomed Haji Sacoor and others—James Peace.
371-94—Browm and M—Jethabhai Damjee and others vs Gungaram Sittaram and others—In person.
403-94—Bicknell M and M—Balmookan Soorjabhai and others vs Ram Gopal Ramjidas and another.
415-94—Tyabji D P and C—Thaker Meghji Anundji vs Multani Gokaldas Chimandas.
422-94—Tyabji D P and C—Dinshaw Mehrwanji Colsawalla vs Dhunjibhoy Muncherji Capawalla.
424-94—Balcrishna and V N K—Govindji Lilladhar vs Purmanand Pitamber and others.
425-94—Framji and M—Fatechand Harkisondas vs Aga Ali Kermani.
427-94—Payne G and S—Nansey Peroo Mahomed vs The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
431-94—Ardeshir H and D—Fakirchund Premchund vs Karamchund Callianji.
437-94—Nanu and H—Manekji Furdoonji Mehta and another vs Aga Mahomed Tuckee bin Haji Mahomed Sallekhan—F P Pavri.
155-94—Edgelow and G—Dinanath Mudonji vs Bhimji Bhewji and another—Darasha, (to be mentioned).

Defended New Long Causes.

155-94—Edgelow and G—Dinnanath Muddowjee vs Bhimjee Khanjee and another—Darasha Bejonjee.
279-94—Payne, G and S—The Presidency Mills Co, Ld vs William Curran—In person.
299-94—Ardesir H and D—Abdur Rehman bin Hajee Ahmed vs Saleh Mahomed bin Haji Ahmed and another—Dikshit and H, and K D Shroff.
326-94—Payne G and S—Narayen Pandoba Sakri vs Rahimbhoy Hemraj Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

523-83—Payne G and S—Maharaj Mahundas Guru Gopaldas vs Sukladas Guru Beharidas—Tyabji D and J—Part heard.
83-94—Payne G and S—Mapla Vana Anna Hajee Mahamedalli vs Muncherjee Bomanjee Panthaki—Bicknell M and M.
89-94—In person—Kooshabai Sherinbai vs Ram prahab Goolabray—In person.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 19th September, 1894:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1894-95	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1894 to 15th Sept. 1894	8,346,600
Balance to be remitted from 16th September 1894 to 31st March 1895	8,653,400

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 24.

TELEGRAMS to hand through Reuter since those chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date quote Brown Rapseed at 31⅝d. per 416 lbs. buyers, shipment this and-or next month to Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet. They also give the figures for Cotton and Wheat, missing from Friday's telegrams as follows:—The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe was 20,000 bales; and greater than on the previous Friday, at 1,910,000 bales; and the Supply of East Indian Cotton 13,000 bales less, at 188,000 bales. The Stock of Cotton in London was 1,000 bales greater, at 11,000 bales The total quantity of Cotton arrived of the new season's American crop to date (September 22) was 359,000 bales. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 2,000,000 quarters.

As a portion of the weekly Cotton figures have been missing from Reuter's Friday's telegrams for some time past rendering our weekly statistics given in our Saturday reports imperfect, there will, in future, be given in our Monday's issue until the figures again come forward in their proper time.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	2,46,137
" " Branches...	Dec.	"	44,316
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	29,96,770
Government Securities	"	"	39,186
Other Authorized "	"	"	7,21,474
Loans	Dec.	"	42,465
Bills Discounted and Purchased..	Inc.	"	40,800
Balances with other Banks	"	"	84,760
Cash	"	"	20,54,063

The figures furnished by the Presidency Banks' Statement of Affairs, issued to-day, disclose no very material change in any item excepting Private Deposits, to which there had been an addition of nearly 30 lakhs in the week under notice. A slight decrease in Loans was about counterbalanced by small increase in Bills Discounted, so that the falling off in trade requirements for Money, as far as the Bank was concerned, may be put down at some 30 lakhs, against a diminution of 78¼ lakhs in the week preceding; the addition to the Bank's Cash Balance since then being 20¼ lakhs, at some 362 lakhs—the difference between this gain and that caused by the contraction of the trade demand being accounted for by a further increase in Government and other Securities held by the Bank, and by a net addition to Public Deposits.

COTTON has been very quiet to-day, with but little doing in either direction; but prices show no further change. The only business reported for shippers' account is a contract for the purchase of 400 bales of "Fully Good" Bengal, of the new crop, at Rs. 148; while the Mills have bought 500 bales of old stuff, consisting of 100 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 160; Bengal, at Rs. 155½; Pachora, at Rs. 145; Dhulia, at Rs. 123; and Bhagalkote, at Rs. 155 per candy.

The recent excessive rainfall in the Bengal, Broach, and Dhollera Cotton circles generally, does out appear to have done more than slight damage to the plants in any of the districts of these circles, and the telegrams received this morning report seasonable weather to be generally prevailing over the Cotton area. No further rain had fallen in the above-named three circles since the middle of last week; but a comparative light fall had been registered in several districts of the Oomra circle where it was acceptable, and the plants in this circle generally were flourishing and showing bolls.

WHEAT remains dull in tone, and with no improvement in the demand for export; but we repeat our last quotations, all around.

SEEDS have again been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, and the feeling in the market remains steady; but no further change in rates has taken place.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton................................	280	bales.
Wheat.................................	8,402	cwt.
Linseed	314	"
Rapeseed	1,440	"
Castorseed..........................	2,513	"
Rice	1,359	"

FREIGHTS are unchanged; but the tendency is rather weaker, and takers of tonnage are scarcer than they were last week.

EXCHANGE opened weak, at 1s. 1 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits, 1-32d. higher having been named for the former medium for forward transfer, and business done thereat; but speculators coming out, and buying all they could get, caused rates again to recede to 1s. 1¼d. for Telegraphic and Demand, at which again a good deal was done. Credits, meantime, receded to 1s. 1 3/8d. for delivery this year, and 1s. 1 13-32d. for next; but the amount reported as placed was trifling. From Calcutta we hear that rates opened at 1s. 1 3/8d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 9-16d. for six months' sight Mercantile Bills; but rates there also became demoralized on the receipt of news of what was going on in this market the latest quotation from that side being reported at 1s. 1 9-32d. for Telegraphic; and here, at the close, rates were slightly steadier as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.		1s. 1¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic....		1s. 1¼d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.		1s. 1 9-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 1 3/8d.	"
Francs	do.	1·40¾	"

with forward rates 1-32d. higher both for Bank remittance and Mercantile Bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at Saturday's closing rates of 103 13-16, 103¾, and 103 7-16 to 3½ per Cents, for cash, the 1st October settlement, and the November Account, respectively, and remained thereat throughout the day on a quiet market, leaving off at the same level, 103, nominal, has been quoted for Fours.

SHARES.—There has been a considerable upward movement to-day in Cotton Mill and Press Scrip at our revised quotations; but in other directions there has been next to nothing doing. Bombay-Burma Trading new issue, however, are Rs. 11; and Treacher and Co. 5 higher.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	2 7/8

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols..........................	102¼
3 per cent. Rentes............................	103¼ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	57 7-8
Bar Silver	29 7-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacArthur left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this afternoon.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Siam arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 24.

Mail-steamers Rosetta, from Bombay, and Rome, from Aden, arrived.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The imports and exports of gold and silver during th official year 1894-95 up to 10th September are as follows:—

In the month of July 1894.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	15,69,834	1,10,91,375	1,26,61,209
Exports	72,33,405	18,27,447	90,60,852
Net Imports..................	—56,63,571	92,63,928	36,00,357

To the end of the month of July 1894.—(Progressive).

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	67,33,527	2,62,46,268	3,29,79,795
Exports	3,15,88,178	69,80,202	3,85,68,380
Net Imports	—2,48,54,651	1,92,66,066	—55,88,585

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1894-95.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of July 1894	3,991	31,371	35,362
To the end of the month of July 1894 (Progressive)	4,19,384	54,571	4,73,955

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of July 1894	....	....	....
To the end of the month of July 1894, (Progressive)..................	9,45,910	....	9,45,910

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DULCKEN—Sept 18, the wife of Arthur C Dulcken, of a daughter, stillborn
ELDER—Sept 17, at Cuddalore, South Arcot District, the wife of Mr John Elder, Inspector of Police, of a daughter
GWYTHER—August 30, at Mussoorie, the wife of Frank Gwyther, of a daughter
KIDSTON—Sept 18, at 4, Alipore Lane, Calcutta, the wife of John Kidston, of a daughter
LISELY—Sept 17, at Calingapatam, the wife of Mr L F Lisely, of a son
POWELL—Sept 16, at Saharunpore, the wife of J E Powell, Opium Department, Behar, of a daughter
REES—Sept 17, at Muttra, the wife of H C Rees, P W Inspector, R M Railway, of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

PRICE—MOREY—September 15, at Berhampur, by the Rev H R Coulthard, Surgn-Lt-Col Gordon Price, to Mabel Kathleen, eldest daughter of W G Morey, Esq, of Baraghara, Malda.
ROBERTSON—PALIN—September 8, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev W Brooks, William Robert Robertson Lieutenant, 3rd Dragoon Guards, son of Charles Robertson, Esq, Lincolnshire, to Mildred Adelaide, daughter of the late Lieutenant-General C T Palin.

DEATH.

FRESHWATER—September 17, at Benares, of enteric fever Norah Lillian, the beloved daughter of H F Freshwater aged 11 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1894.

THE natural indignation of the Native Press at the injustice done to India by the exemption of Manchester cottons from the import dues has always had our fullest sympathy. It is, however, lamentable to see such a spectacle of blind passion as the *Jagadhitechchhu* has lately presented. It is all very well to urge that the Indians should in self-defence give up as far as possible the use of imported cottons and content themselves with country-made fabrics, but there is no excuse for positively rejoicing in the prospect of the misfortunes of others, or in gloating over the picture of English goods rotting in their warehouses. Nor does any degree of disappointment and vexation justify such a blind attack upon everything English as is contained in one passage of the article which, as far as we can understand the figures of speech used, may be roughly reproduced as follows: "The Indian officials' quantum of concern for the good of the people has often been disclosed. Their line is to crush down popular opinion. How unjust, say they, for these black slaves to put themselves on a par with us, the Heaven-born race. India, they think, has been acquired as a pasture land for the white cattle, and if any morsel of authority passes into the hands of the Hindus, so much fodder they think is lost to them. How can such a people forsake their sports or leave the buttering of their cakes, or the filling of their pockets, to consider any question of justice or injustice. Their office is only to fill their begging bowls." Such writing cannot possibly do any good, but may, so far as there is any force in it at all, do harm. In the first place it weakens by its obvious ill-temper the particular grievance under consideration, and in the second place it tends to widen by its bitter animosity the distance that at present separates the English and Indian races, the extent of which distance the Native papers at least profess to bewail. The absurdity of the statements made cannot redeem their malice; for nothing of the kind would be written without some hope that some persons would be found ignorant enough to believe it. We call the statement absurd, first, because, if it were true, the English dominion in India could not possibly have lasted till now, and, secondly, because it is contradictory of palpable facts. The English administration of India is the only instance the world has ever seen of a foreign dominion under which the wealth of the country remained substantially in the hands of the Natives, while the actual rulers were individually poor men. No doubt, there are a certain number of English officers, particularly in the ranks of what is called the Covenanted Civil Service, who are well, and even liberally paid, but the great majority of them are, at least under present circumstances, miserably poor. Taken as a whole, the body of English officials in India is poor. And almost every rich man in the country is a Native of the country. This was pointed out some time ago by a correspondent of the *Indian Spectator*, and we have not in our study of the Native newspapers seen any attempt at a contradiction of the fact. And even in the matter of official salaries it seems to us that at least in the higher grades Natives have been more liberally treated than Englishmen. For an Englishman's salary in India rightly considered consists of two parts: namely, remuneration for his actual labour, and compensation for spending the best part of his life in a foreign and uncongenial climate; while a Native of the country is equitably entitled only to the first. But in the case of judges of the High Court we notice that the same salary is paid to the English judge and to the Indian who has never left his native land. We are not urging that this should not be so, but merely indicate an instance in which Englishmen (who are described by the *Jagadhitechchhu* as wholly greedy and devoid of justice) have made a more liberal provision for an Indian than for their own countrymen.

And now, turning again to the article in the *Jagadhitechchhu*, may we not appositely ask with regard to the writers of such articles the following question, which we take from the pages of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*: "Do we not find them heaping injustice and trying to set class against class, thus sowing deeper and broader those very seeds of discontent and unrest over which they go into hysteria, and on which they magniloquently indite minutes as if they were the greatest of living oracles?" Only it is necessary to explain, for the sake of those who may not be acquainted with the ways of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, that that paper puts the question, not with regard to malicious writers, but with regard to "the English rulers of the day." But, to rise to a more wholesome atmosphere, we will dismiss the subject with a really statesmanlike observation of the *Maratha*, which says: "The interests of a few Lancashire merchants are not the interests of Great Britain, and it is ridiculous to suppose that there is a real conflict between Indian and English interests in this matter." It has been interesting to watch the comments of the Indian papers on the recent discussion of this subject in the House of Lords. Some of them have been puzzled at the spectacle of Lord Lansdowne (whom they persist in regarding as unfriendly) fighting for India, and of Lord Reay (from whose accession to office they expected so much) pleading the cause of Manchester. The picture has no doubt been instructive, and the Natives of this country are beginning to learn—what even Englishmen are apt to forget—that there is much more of agreement than of difference between political parties in England, though their discussions are naturally confined to points of difference. In English ears the terms "Liberal" and "Conservative" probably connote little of their original meaning, but we cannot but think that to the less-instructed of Indian readers the former party has been somewhat favourably treated in having its title translated as *udar* or generous.

In commenting on a recent Government resolution on forest administration, the *Jam-e-Jamshed* has fallen into an error, which it may be glad to see corrected. It observes that prosecutions seem to be instituted by the inferior officers without proper care, as nearly one-third of the cases were discharged by the magistrates, and adds that "this shows that in as many as six hundred and seventeen cases innocent cultivators were harassed without reason." But the discharge of an accused person by no means implies that he is innocent or that he was prosecuted without cause. It only means that after judicial enquiry (which, of course, the Forest Officer was incompetent to make) the available evidence was insufficient to conclusively prove his guilt. In other words, the discharges which the *Jam-e-Jamshed* takes as exculpatory acquittals include the large class of not-proven cases. So the remark as to poor cultivators being harassed is quite out of place.

THE Madras Christian Literature Society has commenced the publication of a series of sketches of the Governors-General of India in a four-anna volume. It does not aspire to compete with the "Rulers of India" series from the Clarendon Press, but we obtain from the Madras publication some glimpses of the characters of the Governors-General, which the other does not take account of. Warren Hastings is introduced to us on a lovely summer's afternoon as the sun was lighting up a sparkling rivulet, running through an estate in the west of England, where as a little boy, about seven years of age, he lay dreaming on a grassy bank, and he made a vow to recover the lost property of his fathers. This resolve, according to the author, Mr. Henry Morris, late of the Madras Civil Service, actuated Hastings through life, and then abandoning poetry he narrates his career in quite a matter-of-fact manner. Summing up his private character, however, the author fails to point any morals as to his early vow or to carry the young dreamer to the pinnacle one might have expected. Mr. Morris concludes that he was a great, but scarcely a good, man. The principles on which he acted, in Mr. Morris' idea, were those of a thorough man of the world, "and appears to have been grounded on mere expediency without a thought beyond. He showed himself hard and unyielding in his private enmities and dislikes; and, while, as men, we cannot but admire the undaunted and courageous manner in which he met the long and persistent attacks made upon him, he does not seem to us to have understood the gentler principles and the higher motives on which the lives of Christian men are fashioned." His opinion of Lord Cornwallis we gather from the lines, with which Mr. Morris opens his essay—"The secret consciousness Of duty well performed; the public voice, Of praise that honours virtue and rewards it; All these are yours." His private character was most estimable, says the author. He was one of the most affectionate of men, and, "if it had not pleased God to take from him in early life the companion whom he tenderly loved, he would have delighted in all the pleasures and endearments of domestic happiness; and, as it was, his letters to his children, which appear in the published collection of his despatches, enliven the dulness of his official correspondence. He was a faithful and consistent friend." Some may think, he admits, that he was too cautious in his official policy in India; "but it must always be borne in mind that the authorities in England did not desire the extension of their Indian territory, and continually urged on him and others in power in India the stringent necessity of a policy of economy and peace, which required the genius of a Warren Hastings or a Wellesley to infringe. Lord Cornwallis was a transparently honest character." Lord Teignmouth, the next Governor-General referred to, is credited with a vast amount of honesty and filial affection. In his administration he always took divine counsel on his knees in the quiet of his room. But the work which was nearer his heart than the administration of India, and which occupied his chief thoughts and energies, was the distribution and translation of the Holy Christian Scriptures. His straightforwardness, his humility, and his moral courage were the characteristics the author deems the most prominent traits of his character, and few servants of the East Indian Company he concludes, "have left a sweeter memory and purer fame than John, the first Lord Teignmouth, Governor-General of India, and first President of the Bible Society." Of Lord Wellesley, Mr. Morris relates the kindly acts of his youth, but reports that he grew imperious and overbearing. Lord Wellesley, he believes, saw how incumbent it was on the ruling and paramount power to show plainly that they had a faith, and were not ashamed to make an open profession of it. Englishmen in India had, with some brilliant exceptions, been untrue to their country and unfaithful to their God in this respect, he thinks. And so many of them are to this day. But Lord Wellesley directed that the newspapers should not be published on Sunday, and readily carried out the wishes of the Court of Directors that official work should not be performed on the Christian Sabbath day of rest. On his return to Calcutta after the successful termination of the war in Mysore, he set apart a day for public thanksgiving to Almighty God. He and the principal officers of State walked to church at the early morning service, and openly joined in this tribute of praise, the Rev. David Brown reading the prayers, and the Rev. Claudius Buchanan preaching the sermon on this memorable occasion. Yet Mr. Morris regards this as mere Pharisaism and denies that Lord Wellesley could be described as a decidedly Christian man. Lord Minto, on the other hand, was a good, not a great man, who possessed a temper of unfailing sweetness, and was most affectionate and tender in all the domestic relations of life. A sketch of Lord Hastings closes the volume. The author believes he was shabbily treated by the Court of Proprietors in their decision regarding the transactions with Messrs. Palmer, of Hyderabad, and considers that Lord Hastings was one of those noble rulers to whose memory India should look back with unfeigned gratitude. "He was a first-rate military genius, and she owed to him the inestimable blessing of deliverance from a harassing and pestilential scourge, and consequently of peace and good government; but he was more than this. He was a good and amiable man, an admirable representative of his king, and a sincere friend of the Indian people, to whom he was most desirous to exhibit the best and highest example of a high-minded English gentleman."

DESPITE what a London correspondent told us, the other day, as to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's "waning popularity," it appears he has many friends even outside Central Finsbury, and some of the Liberal papers, at the beginning of the month, grew very angry with Mr. Chamberlain for speaking of the honourable member in, what they consider, scornful tones. In his speech, at Liverpool, the Unionist leader jeered at the Hyde Park demonstration against the Lords, and at its leading orators By whom, he contemptuously asked, were the crowd addressed? "By the leaders of the Gladstonian party? By men of light and leading of any party? By Great Englishmen? No; they were addressed by Mr. William O'Brien, by Dr. Tanner, and by an Indian gentleman of the name of Mr. Naoroji." Mr. Chamberlain's offence, it seems, is not so much in what he said as in what he would like to have said. According to one of his critics, the right honourable gentleman, if he had dared to do so, would have borrowed a shorter and more expressive phrase from his ally, the Marquis of Salisbury. In allusion to the projected candidature of Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, Mr. Chamberlain is warned that people who live in glass-houses should not throw stones; but surely this is making a great fuss about a small matter. Mr. Naoroji is hardly so thin-skinned as some of his friends in the press imagine. One of them in the most touching manner reminds him by way of consolation that not so very long ago Mr. Chamberlain was telling his new associates that they were "like the lilies of the field which toil not neither do they spin."

THE British sailing ship Queen of Scots, 1,373 tons, the crew of which had, according to Reuter's telegram, been attacked by scurvy sailed from Bombay on the 12th April last for Amsterdam, with 24,000 bags of linseed. The telegram states that the whole crew (numbering twenty-six all told) were suffering from the disease. When the boat left Bombay under the command of Captain John Lamb the health of the crew is now excellent.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran resumed the hearing of the suit brought by Messrs. S. N. Talati and Co. to recover from the Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Company, Limited, the sum of Rs. 45,000 with interest, in respect, of a consignment of silk, shipped on board the s. s. Bokhara at Shanghai for conveyance to Bombay, which, however, was totally lost at sea. The defence to the suit was that, at the time the policy was effected, there were facts known to the plaintiffs, material to the risk, which should have been, but were not, disclosed to the defendants at the time they were asked to accept the risk; and that, therefore, they were entitled to repudiate the policy. The evidence taken on commission at Shanghai and Hongkong having been put in, Mr. Basil Scott, on behalf of the defendants, examined a Hindu clerk of the Bombay company, the defendants' local agents, who had negotiated the policy with the plaintiffs' broker; and the inquiry was further adjourned.

THE Calcutta Turf Club *Racing Calendar* notifies that Donald Greenhalgh, jockey and trainer, has been suspended until further notice.

MR. GEORGE CURZON, in addition to his visit to Hunza and Nagur, will also make a tour of the Pamirs. Permission to accompany him was, however, refused to Colonel Neville-Chamberlain, by the Government of India.

THE goods traffic on the B.B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ended 1st September, 1894, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1893 of 77,868 maunds and Rs. 9,903 in the earnings.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Mr. Ernest G. Campbell, R. E., second son of Mr. George A. Campbell, of 46, Wilton-crescent, and Ethel Rosa, elder daughter of Lieutenant-General Mansfield-Clarke, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army.

THE latest P. and O. steamer, the Caledonia, built by Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock, made her official trial trip in the Clyde on Saturday, August 25, and with engines indicating 11,000 horse-power steamed nineteen knots, or, twenty-two miles per hour. The ship is four hundred and eighty feet in length, fifty-four feet in breadth, and thirty-seven feet and nine inches in depth, and, notwithstanding her great size, 7,550 tons, her lines give her a well-proportioned and graceful appearance. Every improvement has been introduced for the comfort of the four hundred and ninety passengers which she accommodates, and the saloons and state rooms are artistically finished. Everything that is possible has been done to secure the safety of passengers and crew, and there are a large number of water-tight compartments. The Caledonia has been built to the Admiralty requirements, she, along with other vessels of the same company, having been subsidized as an armed cruiser and specially arranged for that purpose. The ship, which is fitted with the electric light, will be employed in carrying her Majesty's mails to India, China, and Australia, and it is interesting to note that she is nearly fifteen times greater in tonnage than the Iberia which was the first steamer to inaugurate the company's business as mail carriers for her Majesty's Government in 1837. It is expected she will take the London mails, *via* the Suez Canal to Bombay, in twelve days and-a-half and to Adelaide intwenty-five days.

AFTER the publicity recently attained by certain experiences of Mr. Beatson Bell, which showed that a Bengal magistrate cannot always get a drink of water in his own district, it is worth while, the *Pioneer* thinks, noticing two instances that come to light in the report of the Dacca Division for 1893 of the feeling that the villagers in some quarters entertain, and do not care to conceal, on the subject of official visits. In one case the Commissioner was touring in Mymensingh, and while his carts were marching from one camp to another some of his servants, including a chaprassi in full uniform and khalassis in blue, saw some straw lying in a field which they proceeded to appropriate, at the same time offering the owners the price. Instead of accepting it the latter fell upon the official minions and grievously maltreated them. The second case happened to a party of the Dacca Kheddah, who were returning from their hunting grounds in the Dooars and encamped on a piece of waste ground by the side of the road near Mymensingh. They did nothing to hurt anybody apparently, but the villagers resented their appearance and came down on them like a lot of wild bees, and some of the mahouts were badly hurt. These incidents ought to be commended to the notice of the Government of the Punjab. They give us at any rate a pleasant assurance that the russud grievance is not severely felt in Eastern Bengal. Elsewhere the people may have to be protected from oppressive requisitions; but here the difficulty is to get anything out of them for payment, and the official underling in quest of supplies may carry his life in his hand.

WE presume that the Government are aware, writes *Capital*, that a trade is carried on in empty bottles bearing the labels of well-known importers. Thus bottles with the labels, corks with the brand, and capsules with the designs of, say, Hennessy, Denis Mounie, &c., can be bought at so much per dozen; and that they are bought and filled with spurious brandy admits of little doubt. The trade must be exceedingly profitable, or it would not be carried on; and this must mean that the quality of the brandy must be very inferior. Unfortunately, there is no one charged with the duty of putting down these malpractices, and people in the mofussil suffer in consequence. The Government should pass a short Act, making the punishment for these offences exceedingly drastic. We are not here concerned with *imitations* of trade marks; that is a matter on which there may be a difference of opinion; but there can be no such difference about the filling of empty bottles in the manner we have described, and the sale of which should be prohibited.

IT is reported from Budapest that Count Tassilo Festetics is about to be made a Prince. The Count is married to Lady Mary Hamilton, whose first husband was the Prince of Monaco. The Opposition in Hungary, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News*, declares that this nomination is meant as a reward, because the Count abstained from voting in the House of Magnates when the Civil Marriage Bill was presented a second time.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

ARMISTICE REFUSED BY JAPAN.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

It is stated that at the instance of the British and Russian Ministers Viceroy Li-Hung-Chang recently agreed to an armistice with a view to a settlement of the Korean question, but Japan has refused to consent to the proposal.

THE IMPERIAL TREASURE AT MOUKDEN.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 23.

The Chinese Imperial treasure at Moukden, amounting to twelve hundred million dollars, is the accumulation of two centuries.

ASSEMBLING OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

Later.

It is reported that the Russian fleet intended for the Korean waters is assembled at Vladivostock.

ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

AN IMPORTANT ARTICLE IN THE *TIMES*

The *Times*, in a leading article to-day, says that Great Britain's policy towards Japan is entirely of a benevolent nature. Great Britain and Japan have no conflicting interests, and warns Japan that Russia's keen desire to secure a good harbour in the Pacific is equally menacing to Japan and Great Britain. In the event of foreign intervention the *Times* expects that England and Japan will stand shoulder to shoulder.

THE BATTLE OF YU-LU.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 24.

Commander MacGiffin and Heckmann, of the Chinese service, have been wounded in the battle of Yu-Lu.

THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 23.

The Czar is much better.

THE MOORISH OUTRAGE AT CASABLANCA.

TANGIER, Sept. 23.

H. M.'s cruiser Amphion has returned here from Casablanca.

The Governor has apologised to the British Government for the outrage committed by the Moors on the British Vice-Consul there.

THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

The Transfer of Property Act is to be amended now in certain important particulars, for introduction into his Excellency the Viceroy's Council during the Calcutta session.

FOREST DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

Messrs. Oliver, Macker, and Dansey, Conservators of Forests, have been permitted to return to India before the expiration of the furlough granted them, and they will take over charge at the commencement of December.

THE INDO-AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

Reports received to-day from Captain MacMahon state that there is little now to be done to complete the demarcation work of the Kurram border. He expects to return early in October. A Beluchistan Officer is shortly to be appointed to settle the boundary between the Dehra Ghazi Khan district and the Zhob Agency. This new demarcation will take place during the ensuing cold season.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 24.

It is now believed that good progress will be made in demarcating the Indo-Afghan border, as the Afghan Commissioners in the Kurram and the Zhob Valleys have received explicit orders from Kabul to proceed with the work instead of marking time.

THE WAZIRISTAN DELIMITATION ESCORT.

The reserve brigade told off in support of the Waziristan delimitation escort will be put on the mobilisation footing, to be able to move up at the shortest notice.

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

The Government have approved of the reserve brigade for the Waziristan delimitation escort, consisting of the 2nd Border Regiment, one squadron of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery, 4th Punjab Infantry, and the 38th Bengal Infantry, being formed and mobilised at Dehra Ismail Khan.

CRICKET : BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. GANESHKHIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 24.

The Bombay Gymkhana played a cricket match to-day against Ganeshkhind, whose team on this occasion included the Governors of both the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. In spite of this accession of strength to Ganeshkhind the proverbial luck of this season prevailed, the game being a drawn one. The home team batted first, and declared their innings closed at 4 o'clock, with five wickets down, for the score of 281 runs, Colonel Harris being still in with 100 to his credit. Lord Harris played in his best style, his career being brought to a close by the Bombay captain, who served him up with some tempting lobs, one of which he skied. Lork Wenlock played a pretty game, but had a bit of hard luck in placing a ball in mid-off's hands. Poore had no luck at all. Bombay lost the first five wickets for 98 runs. In consequence of the careful manner in which the ball was played there was no time to complete the game, which was drawn at 6-15, owing to bad light. Another ten minutes would probably have given Ganeshkhind the victory. During the Bombay innings Lord Wenlock fielded in quite a brilliant fashion, stopping some very hot ones. The following are the scores :—

GANESHKHIND.

1st Innings.

Lord Harris, c and b Smith	92
Lord Wenlock, c Wright, b Beaumont	16
Colonel Harris, not out	100
Captain Poore, c Stephens, b Beaumont	2
Dr. Martin, b Wright	27
Captain Cox, b Smith	24
Major the Hon. Lawley Mr Edgerley Captain Gabb Sergeant Elliott Corporal Herron	did not bat
Extras	20
Total	281

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Beaumont	100	54	4	2
Greig	80	47	2	0
Wright	105	52	7	1
Macbeth	60	50	0	0
Heydon	10	12	0	0
Smith	84	40	4	2
Dunk	15	6	0	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Greig, l-b-w b Poore	16
Dr Burroughs, c Lord Wenlock, b Lord Harris	4
Stephens, b Poore	2
Macbeth, c Edgerley, b Poore	40
Captain Smith, c Martin, b Lord Harris	20
Brooks, b Colonel Harris	43
Creagh, st Herron, b Poore	2
Captain Wright, not out	20
Dunk, c Cox, b Poore	4
Heydon Beaumont	did not bat.
Total	151

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Poore	128	93	4	5
Harris	75	39	2	2
Elliott	10	8	0	0
Colonel Harris	45	11	5	1

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, CAMP, Sept. 24.

The Commission appointed by his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar to enquire into the charges of corruption and bribery made against Mr. S. V. Bapat, Assistant to the Commissioner, Survey and Settlement Department, Baroda, commenced their sittings, to-day, at about noon, in the Baroda Municipal Hall, where meetings of the Municipal board are generally held. The Municipal Hall has been cleared of all its furniture appertaining to the holding of board meetings and transformed into a court of law. At one end of the hall is constructed a raised platform on which the Commissioners, Khan Bahadur Jamsetjee Ardeshir Dalal (president), Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad, and Rao Bahadur Gajanand Bapuji Kothare, took their seats. In front of this is placed a long table where counsel and advocates representing both sides were seated. After them were accommodated a dozen representatives of the press from different parts of the Presidency. The Commissioners and counsel arrived in court punctually at the appointed hour. Immense interest was evinced by the people and the hall was over-crowded. It was so full that the heat was quite unbearable and suffocating.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, with Mr. Nanabhoy Harichan appeared for the Crown ; and Messrs. Apte, Khare, and Gokhle, pleaders of the Bombay High Court, represented the accused. Mr. Maconochie, as public prosecutor of Baroda, was also present.

The proceedings began by the president, asking the Secretary to read the proclamation, issued by his Highness' Government, which stated that the Commission should enquire into such articles of charges as were exhibited by Mr. Maconochie on behalf of the prosecution. They should in their proceedings observe and follow the laws of the State, and should be guided generally by the spirit of Act 37 of 1850 of British Indian Legislature. The Commission have to send the record of the proceedings with their opinion upon each of the articles of charge separately with recommendations as to the manner in which the defendant should be dealt judicially or departmentally, the final decision resting with the Government.

The charges against Mr. Bapat, selected to be proceeded with by the prosecution, may be briefly summarised as under :—First, corruptly receiving and extorting Rs. 1,400 and agreeing to further receive Rs. 600 through an agent, Tatya Vithul. From Ramchundra Balkrishna under pretence of showing, or as an inducement to show favour towards Daji Bava and others in his capacity of Assistant Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Baroda State. Similar charges are preferred against him in respect to Rs. 1,000 received from Venaek Wamanrao ; Rs. 3,000 from Javerbhai Shankarbhai ; also from Sittashram Ramshram he received Rs. 200 ; Girgashanker Chhagan, Rs. 1,000 ; Moonshi Mayatalla, Rs. 1800 ; Moogutram Lalloobhai, Rs. 4,000 in gold ; Bapulal Varajlal, Rs. 2,250 ; Ganeshprasad Ramprasad, Rs. 227 ; Ambalal Kuverji, Rs. 600 ; Mayabhai Prembhai, Rs. 1,000 ; Mangulji Gungaram, Rs. 1,000 ; Jetashanker Hurashram, Rs. 2,066 ; Purshotum Trikambhai, Rs. 1,700. The fifteenth charge comprised three separate offences, namely, receiving Rs. 651 from Dajibhoy Hargovind to show favour to Hasubibi, a widow ; (2) attempting to extort Rs. 6,000 from her ; and (3) receiving Rs. 1,500 from Abumian Jamadar. He is further charged with receiving money through Dajibhoy Hurgovind for showing favour to the Desais of Kurwada. The seventeenth charge and the subsequent charges until the twenty-seventh charge related to receiving money from persons against whose name the amount is marked : Ganpatsing Amersing, Rs. 1,125 ; Tribhovan Bapuji, Rs. 3,650 ; Ramanlalji Purshotum Maharaj, Rs. 2,000 ; Motilal Bapuji, Rs. 1,000 ; Jaitha Runchhod, Rs. 180 ; and Rs. 3,600 from Manecklal Dalsukhram to show favour to Inamdar of Dhaynoj. From Nathushanker Gavrishanker, Rs. 1,238 ; Bawa Ghamgurji, Rs. 1,063 and Rs. 2,500 from Raichand Bhaichund to show favour to mortgages of Wadu village and from Govindji Dalubhai, Rs. 516. The twenty-seventh charge was that Mr. Bapat asked for or attempted to extort Rs. 15,000 from Narotum Ramprasad through Dajibhoy Hurgowan, Shivlal Shakul, and Kalidas Jeewan. The twenty-eighth charge related to receiving Rs. 5,500 from Karamchand Ujamchand to show favour to the Inamdar of Zambhu village; from Bhakta Viram, Rs. 100 ; Nagar Sankla, Rs. 50 ; Rambharthari Bhuganbhuthari, Rs. 400. The thirty-second charge was for attempting to extort, Rs 5,000 from Narandas Dulubdass ; to show favour towards Maharaj Mohanlalji Dungar Viram ; Rs. 100 from Bhailal Purbhudas ; Rs. 1,500 to show favour towards Inamdar of Hardesun ; and from Motihuri Rajpuri, Rs. 195. The last was one of receiving Rs. 200 from Moti Shanji.

There are about 177 witnesses in all to be examined and almost innumerable documents are to be put in.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta read the above charges. Mr. Baput pleaded not guilty to all these charges.

In opening the case Mr. Mehta said that he would not go into the details of each of the charges but would state only the circumstances which might enable the Commissioners to value the evidence which will be placed before them. It was formal and in a public enquiry into the behaviour of public servants it was also desirable to state what might be called Mr. Baput's official history. He joined the service in July 1877 as a clerk on a salary of Rs. 40 per month, which was increased to Rs. 125 in 1882, and ultimately when the Alienation Department was formed he was appointed Assistant to the Survey Settlement Commissioner of Baroda in 1889. He acted as such till he was suspended in June last. The post he held was of great responsibility and importance and carried authority and power. Not only did Baput abuse great confidence and trust reposed in him but he also took to systematic corrupt practices. The object of the present enquiry was to ascertain the truth of the imputations and not to enquire into the policy or working of the Department. The principle on which the Department worked had absolutely nothing to do with the enquiry. When Colonel Elliott was on leave, Baput was entrusted with further executive powers as Mr. Maconochie alone could not manage the whole Department. Baput took this opportunity to employ agents, Girdharee and Tatya. He had accounts with Girdharlal Sahukar up till Samvant 1945. Baput had a balance of credit against him in the account books, but then the tide actually turned. He opened fictitious accounts under different names and credited to his own accounts several sums obtained by corrupt practices. Actual sums regarding which the charges were made amounted to Rs. 40,000. It excluded the amount attempted to extort from other persons. Speaking as to the evidence the learned counsel said that bribers were to some extent accomplices, but the Baroda Code considered bribers innocent. Bribers were not offenders in Native States' Code, and evidence of bribers therefore was to be treated as that of ordinary witnesses.

Evidence was then gone into and Ramchander Balkrishna was called and examined by Mr. Mehta as first witness for the presecution. He deposed having given the sums of money to Baput through his agent Tatya, as mentioned in the first charge.

The Commission then adjourned.

LORD WENLOCK AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 24.

His Excellency Lord Wenlock arrived in Poona, early this morning. His Excellency Lord Harris and staff went to welcome him at Kirkee, at 6 o'clock, where his Excellency had been sleeping in the train, and escorted him to Government House, where he remains as Lord Harris' guest. He played a cricket match to-day, taking great interest in the game. To-morrow his Excellency goes out with the hounds in the morning ; and in the afternoon accompanies Lord Harris to the races.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, September 23.

10 p.m.	78·6

MONDAY, September 24.

6 a.m.	75·8
10 a.m.	81·0
2 p.m.	81·5
4 p.m.	78·9

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.

FILLIES IN THE ST. LEGER.

The St. Leger ! What a world of reminiscences rushes into our mind at the bare mention of the oldest of our classic equine contests, the anniversary of which will be observed next Wednesday in the manner which custom has, so to speak, duly consecrated. The Two Thousand Guineas gives us our first glimpse of the crack three-year-olds of the season, and The One Thousand on the Friday is supposed to introduce us to the best of the fillies of the same age. At Epsom we have much the same dish discussed a second time, although it is served up under different conditions. Then in the month of September the St. Leger comes along to settle any lingering differences of opinion that we may have as to the relative qualities of the colts and fillies, for you must know that the mares have played much more prominent parts on Doncaster Town Moor than in the Rowley mile contest, or over the Epsom gradients. The reason is not far to seek. In April, May, and June the fickle sex, even in horseflesh, are not to be absolutely relied upon, while September is proverbially the mares' month. We had an illustration of this so recently as 1892. In the Derby La Fleche was as thin as a rail, and could only finish second to Sir Hugo, but at Doncaster La Fleche experienced no difficulty in reversing the placings, for Sir Hugo appeared outclassed, and the daughter of St. Simon followed in the footsteps of her own sister, who had placed the race to the credit of the Duke of Portland, in 1890. It will not be uninstructive to run our eye over the table of winners from the foundation of the race in 1776. The first St. Leger was won by Allabaculia, a filly. The following fillies have also achieved the distinction :—1778, Hollandaise ; 1781, Serina ; 1782, Imperatrix ; 1784, Omphale ; 1785, Cowslip ; 1788, Young Flora ; 1789, Pewet ; 1807, Paulina; 1813, Altisidora; 1816, The Duchess; 1827, Matilda; 1835, Queen of Trumps ; 1842, Blue Bonnet ; 1857, Imperieuse ; 1858, Sunbeam ; 1861, Caller Ou ; 1867, Achievement ; 1868, Formosa ; 1871, Hannah ; 1873, Marie Stuart ; 1874, Apology ; 1878, Jannette; 1882, Dutch Oven; 1888, Seabreeze ; 1890, Memoir ; and 1892, La Fleche. From this it will be seen how eminently successful the "ladies" have been in the Leger. You see during the twelve years from 1867 to 1878, six St. Legers were captured by mares—an astonishing result considering the very small proportion of mares that took part in the contest, and the fact that only thrice since its foundation in 1780 has the Derby fallen to a filly.

LORD LYON.

I have already alluded to the brace of victories secured by the two sisters—Memoir and La Fleche. You could hardly believe that in a battle of this magnitude there have been precedents even for this. Thus in 1866 and 1867 Lord Lyon and Achievement were own brother and sister, being by Stockwell out of Paradigm. Rather more than a century ago, namely, in 1787, Lord G. Hamilton's Spadille was the winner, and next year his sister, a bay filly, Young Flora, was the heroine. They were both by the celebrated Highflyer, out of Flora by Squirrel. Reverting to Lord Lyon, of course, you know that he is generally ranked amongst our best horses of the century, having won The Two Thousand, the Derby, and the St. Leger, but I note that Custance, in his recollections, says that :—"I always consider that 'Lord Lyon' was rather a lucky horse, and that he was not a real good one. . . . It is, however, certain that he was a very game colt on his best course, which was about a mile and-a-half, but he was not quite a stayer. It is not generally known that 'Lord Lyon' was a very slight whistler, and was fired with a flat iron on his throat." Custance states that it was a very short head indeed that he won by at Doncaster. The second, as in the Derby, was Savernake, and was ridden by the late Tom Chaloner. Neither Chaloner nor Custance knew which had won when they passed the judge's box. Custance remarks that he said to Chaloner : "I think I have just done you," and he had, but with magnificent impartiality, the rider of the winner now declares in his recollections that in his opinion Savernake was unlucky, that he was shut in at the distance post, and that he had to come round his horses to reach Lord Lyon. How close the finish was I will endeavour to tell you. Savernake was the more stoutly bred of the two and fought gallantly for victory. The race looked all over until Custance was seen to be moving, to be at work on his mount. Lord Lyon did not increase his pace, and Savernake reached his shoulders. Another stride and Savernake was at his neck, and another, at his head. Yet one more, and Savernake was in front, but the post had been passed and the last stride was too late. Lord Lyon had won by the thickness of a railway ticket.

LOOKING BACKWARD AT THE ST. LEGER.

Pewet, to whom I have referred as the winning filly in 1789, probably prevented Lord A. Hamilton, afterwards the ninth Duke of Hamilton, from capturing the race four years in succession. The St. Legers secured by Imperatrix, Ambidexter, Lounger, and Quiz in 1782, 1790, 1797, and 1801 are worthy of note, as these animals were all bred by, and probably belonged at the time of running to, the Rev. Henry Goodricke, a Prebendary of York Minster, who had a good deal to do with the introduction of two-year-old racing. In 1818 all the horses placed were sons of Comus, which reminds one that Lord Lyon, Savernake, and Rustic, the first three in the Derby of 1866, were all the sons of Stockwell. The progeny of Stockwell have won six St. Legers, and three of these were in successive years, namely, St. Albans in 1860, Caller Ou in 1861, and The Marquis in 1862. The stock of St. Peter scored a similar sequence in 1806 with Fyldener, 1807 Paulina, and 1808 Petronius. The anniversary of 1814 was won by the Duke of Hamilton's William, and concerning this race a chronicler saith that "more roguery was practised by transactions relating to the above race, previous to the time of running, than ever known." That record has probably been smashed. The race in 1817 was lost by the famous Blacklock, who was shot, on the post, by Mr. Peirse's Ebor at a time when he seemed to be winning easily. Blacklock, who is represented to-day by Galopin and St. Simon, is reported to have lost the St. Leger through the foolishness of his owner or trainer—who wished the jockey to let the people see how easily the horse could win even if he were allowed to come back to his rivals in the field. He seems to have been pulled back rather too much. Antonio is accounted lucky to be regarded as the winner in 1819, while of Theodore's marvellous success, when £100 to a walking stick was laid against him, I told you last year. In 1823 the St. Leger was decided under extraordinary circumstances. You will find Mr. Watts Barefoot returned as the winner. "The Sportsman's Magazine" declares that there were twenty-two runners, and that the field set off for the race without being starting by the Clerk of the Course for four animals were left at the post. In this race Rosanne colt finished first, Barefoot second, and Comte D'Artoi's third. The stewards decided it a false start, and the race was run over again, when Barefoot won easily by two lengths from Sherwood, with Comte D'Artoi's again third. The old magazine says that "confusion in the stand beggared description," but it seems to me that the cool heads knew their ground. The first run showed that the favourite Tinker was out of the hunt, for in the betting on the actual race Tinker is not quoted, while Rossane colt was first favourite at 2 to 1, Barefoot being second in demand at 5 to 1. The "Sportsman's Magazine" also declares that "considerable murmurings occurred on the ground respecting the above termination of the St. Leger ; not above four year ago a similar occurrence took place." I fancy there would be something more than "considerable murmurings" if we had two such exhibitions of starting the St. Leger now-a-days. In 1826 the great race was won by Lord Scarbrough's Tarrare, by that good horse Catton, concerning whose descendants I shall tell you more some day, for I have a particular interest in the performances of his progeny. Next year, Matilda, a little daughter of Comus, was the victress. It was thought that Mameluke would carry all before him, but his overthrow is said to have been caused by sending to the starting post more than one horse whose mission was to delay the start, and irritate Mameluke until his chance would be spoiled. Although Mameluke got badly away he ran a grand race, but was not to be returned the winner. This tricky business at the start occurred when the fields for the St. Leger used to number twenty and thirty animals. At this time of day we are pleased to see dozen runners.

BYGONE CELEBRITIES.

Touchstone won the St. Leger in 1834, and his skeleton can be seen to-day at Eaton Hall, although the last time I was there and was privileged to gaze upon these drybones the housepainters had appropriated Touchstone's quarters for their emporium and temporary warehouse. In 1839 there was the celebrated dead heat between Charles XII. and Euclid, while in 1840 Launcelot, an own brother to Touchstone, being by Camel—Banter, won, and I must ask you to add his name to the coincidences mentioned above. Lord Westminster won again in 1841 with a little colt, named Satirist by Pantaloon. Satirist, indeed, was smaller in stature than the Derby winner, Coronation, whom he defeated. It was said that after contemplating Coronation, when he finished second to Satirist, John Scott, "the Wizard of the North," who trained at Whitewall, exclaimed, "Let me have the two horses for six weeks and I'll warrant the second of to-day shall give the first a stone and a beating." The riding and training of Satirist for the St. Leger were, indeed, the greatest triumphs ever achieved at Whitewall, and within half an hour of the race Lord Westminster, pretending that he ought to have won the Derby with either Van Amburgh or Marshal Soult, who were both beaten by Coronation, took all his horses away from John Scott—only to acknowledge his error and send them back again in a few months. Blue Bonnet, who carried off the St. Leger in 1842, had never run before, and, what is more, never won a race after. In 1843 Nutwith, owing to Job Marson's superb jockeyship, defeated two bigger and two better horses in the late Mr. Bowes' Cotherstone and Lord Chesterfield's Prize-fighter. But, bless my soul, if one only looks at such names as Faugh-a-Ballagh, Surplice, Flying Dutchman, Voltigeur, Newminster, Stockwell, West Australian, Caller Ou, Lord Clifden, Blair Athol, Gladiateur, Robert-the-Devil, and Ormonde, one is overwhelmed with memories. It is perfectly possible and very easy to write an article on each of the horses just named. I am much surprised that no gentleman with leisure has thought it worth his while to do for the St. Leger what Mr. Louis Henry Curson has done for the Derby, that is, devote a book to its history, I am confident that an accurate and gracefully compiled volume with this as its subject would be devoured by all lovers of horseflesh, and by Yorkshiremen almost without exception.

CALLER OU.

A name closely associated with the history of the St. Leger is that of the late Mr. William I'Anson, as in 1861 he captured the prize with Caller Ou, a daughter of Stockwell, and in 1864 with Blair Athol, a worthy son of the same sire. The event won by Caller Ou is certainly one of the most sensational St. Legers ever known. Caller Ou, who was rather funnily shaped, was a clipper to travel, and although she was not so consistent a performer in public, it is interesting to know that she never lost a trial at home either at two or three years of age. During the summer of 1861 Caller Ou had run so very indifferently that 100 to 1 was offered against her for the St. Leger. However, a gentleman with whom Mr. I'Anson was slightly acquainted, a Mr. Peat, a chemist, of Redcar, who took an interest both in greyhounds and horses, dreamt that Caller Ou won the St. Leger. He accordingly backed her for the event. He was told that the daughter of Stockwell and Haricot was not likely to start, and he accordingly wrote a respectful note to Mr. I'Anson telling him of the dream and of his speculation. He offered, in case Mr. I'Anson did not think of running his mare, to pay all the expenses, if he would allow her to go to the Town Moor at Doncaster and take her chance. Mr. I'Anson probably meant to start her in any event, and requested his secretary, Miss I'Anson (his favourite daughter) to thank Mr. Peat for his letter and offer, and to inform him that Caller Ou should run and take her chance. He reserved to himself the right to pay all the necessary expenses. She was ridden by Tom Chaloner, and his finish, when he beat Luke Snowden on Kettledrum, by a head—any odds could have been had against the filly—completely electrified the racing world. You know Chaloner rode Caller Ou in The Oaks, but she was not placed, for he had not discovered the secret of her disposition—which was a waiting race and a brilliant dash at the close. Thus did Caller Ou earn undying fame. Caller Ou was of a rusty brown colour, a short, common-looking hack, with swish tail, plain head, and vulgar walk. You see horses run in all colours and shapes.

BLAIR ATHOL.

In writing of Mr. I'Anson we cannot omit all reference to Blair Athol. His year was 1864. It was a year which boasted perhaps of more really good three-year-olds than ever—before or since—ran in the same season. Blair Athol, General Peel, and Scottish Chief had been the first three for the Derby, and besides there were Ely, Fille de l'Air, Baragah, Cambuscan, Knight of Snowden, all possessed of more than average merit. After being beaten by Vermouth in the Grand Prix de Paris, Blair Athol had run at Ascot, and had there, over a mile, easily beaten Ely, who, in his turn, had three days before just as easily beaten Fille de l'Air, the winner of The Oaks and Knight of Snowden, who had a great advantage in the weights. Then, at York, Ely gave The Miner 3lb. and a beating, and two days later, in the Great Yorkshire Stakes, The Miner, in receipt of 7lb., easily beat Blair Athol. Excuses, too, were made for General Peel's defeat in the Derby, so that altogether there were the materials for a very pretty problem when the St. Leger day came round. In the paddock, too, Cambuscan commanded universal admiration, while, in his slow paces at any rate, the blaze-faced Derby winner did not please the onlookers. Oh ! the rain that day ! Nothing like had ever been known, said old turfites, since the Flying Dutchman's year, and even now it ranks in the memory with the day on which the Cambridgeshire was postponed, and with Robert-the-Devil's year. When the horses went to the post it came down in a perfect deluge, and the colours were invisible from the stand until the competitors were close at home. Then Cambuscan, General Peel, and Blair Athol were the only three who had any chance of winning. For a moment, Cambuscan seemed to hold their trump card, but as soon as Snowden made Blair Athol understand that he must gallop in earnest, the Derby winner went to the front and the race was over. He had been kicked and cut in the contest, and had been obliged to come round his horses, but he won so easily that the real struggle was for second place, and this General Peel secured by a head from Cambuscan—a result which led subsequently to an interesting match, in which the latter, with a slight advantage in the weights, came off victorious. The question of the hour now is, will Ladas gallop in earnest, as in the Derby, and rout all his foemen ? I think he will.

THE CAREY FAMILY.

At the Gaiety Theatre, to-night, the Carey family assisted by a few gentlemen amateurs and under the patronage of General Gatacre, will give another performance. Bombay theatre-goers so well conversant with the able manner in which this talented family cater for their amusement that it is unnecessary for us to say anything in their praise. The programme, a very varied one, includes an amusing comedy, entitled, "That Dreadful Doctor" a musical olio and one of Maskelyne and Cook's world-fame illusions, and the whole to be concluded with a smart one-act comedy, entitled "Who speaks first ?"

Mr. Schreiner, who has just been appointed the Attorney-General of the Cape Colony, is a younger brother of the authoress of "The Story of an African Farm." He has been in practice at Capetown for about ten years, and most of the time has taken part in Colonial politics. Like all the younger men at the Cape, he is, says the *World*, a follower of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. The Schreiner family is one of marked characteristics, for, besides the authoress and the Attorney-General, there are an elder brother and sister who have been the leaders of the temperance party in South Africa. The name of the latter was a household word on the diamond fields in the old days, when "I had better go and interview Miss Schreiner" was a remark often made by the too festive digger on the morning after a big night at the old Craven Club. As a matter of fact, she did a great deal of good, and was very kind to many a luckless rolling-stone who had found his way to what, in those days, was pre-eminently the city of the Prodigal Son.

THE ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE FINAL GAME.

The final match between the Royal Scots and the Loyal North Lancashire team, in connection with the Rovers' Association Football Tournament, was played out yesterday evening, before a very large gathering of spectators who eagerly watched the play. Soon after four o'clock it commenced to rain and the downpour continued for nearly an hour. But the contestants having already postponed the match from Saturday to Monday were determined to play it out. Unpleasant as the weather was the attendance inside the enclosures was the largest since the commencement of the tournament and there was also an immense gathering of spectators—the military element predominating—outside the ropes. The rain while spoiling the ground made the atmostphere delightfully cool for the players. The committee gave the teams the option of playing out the finals or postponing the event. The teams agreed to play rather than disappoint the spectators who had gathered heedless of water and mud.

From the start to finish the game was full of incidents which interested the on-lookers, whose vigorous applause of the respective side made the proceedings all the more exciting. Both teams played with determination, especially good form being displayed by the forwards. The Scots, the proud possessors of the Harris Cup, were determined to win, and did so by three goals to love. Their goal-keeper Private Sharman won general admiration by his coolness between the posts and by his saving of several well-directed shots. Sergeant Major who kept goal for the Loyal North Lancashire was not so lucky as he had to attend to far more good kicks than his rival. The Lancashire kicked off on the sounding of the referee's whistle, but the Scots were away with the ball and soon carried it into the Lancashire country. It was not until half-an-hour after the start that the Scots secured a goal. The Scots played a dashing game all through. The Lancashires showed good form in passing, but their combination was spoilt by the tardiness, which some of them showed in getting rid of the leather. A few good chances of scoring were thrown away in this manner. The forward brigade on both sides played with persistency throughout, and but for the coolness of the backs of either team the scores would have been much larger. The slippery condition of the ground caused frequent falls, and this robbed the game of its interest at a most critical time. In another half-an-hour the Scots cleverly steered two more goals and a little after six o'clock when the referee piped the termination of the game the Scots were victors by three goals to love.

The following were the teams :—

North Lancashire Regiment.		The Royal Scots.
Sergt Major	goal	Corpl McCann
Pte Holmes Pte Cutteral	backs	Pte Gale Pte Mean
Lce-Corpl Potter Pte Walsh Lieut Woodward	half-backs	Lce-Corpl Watson Pte Bassinett Lce-Cpl McMahon
Pte Abbot Pte Mulligan Pte Mirie Corpl Brennan Pte Duckworth	forwards	Pte Hornsley Corpl McKeirnan Lce-Cpl Enderby Pte Gissing Pte Chatterton

Referee.—Mr W G Nicoll

Mr. James Boyd, president of the Rovers' Football Club, made a few encouraging remarks, and the Cup was presented to the winning team by Mrs. Brown. The lady also presented gold medals to the winners, and silver medals to the runners-up.

Great credit is due to the committee of the Rovers' Club for the excellent manner in which the tournament was conducted throughout. The players adjourned to the pavilion after the interesting ceremony of presenting prizes was over, and the Cup went round. Ringing cheers were given for the winners, the runners-up, the Rovers, and Mrs. Brown before the gathering broke up.

The tournament commenced on Monday, the 17th inst., and seven football teams, representing different regiments contested for the Challenge Cup offered by the Rovers' F. C. On the first day the Welsh Regiment defeated the 7th Hussars ; on the second day the Durham L. I. was successful against the Rovers on the third dav the Royal Scots secured a victory over the K. O. Yorkshire L. I ; the Royal North Lancashire having drawn a bye played the Welsh, and defeated them on Wednesday ; and on Thursday the Durham L. I. were defeated by the Royal Scots. In the finals yesterday the Royal Scots secured three goals to *nil* of the North Loyal Lancashire, and are thus the victors of the tournament.

At Simla on Friday afternoon the first tie of the second round was played between the Somersetshire Light Infantry and the Simla Volunteers. There was again a very large attendance of spectators. Immediately on the ball being kicked off the Volunteers made a determined rush and scored a goal. Then play was indeterminate for a time, but the Volunteers were quickest on their feet, and they managed to secure a second goal. The Somersets, after 20 minutes' play, had a good opportunity of scoring by some clever passing from the right wing. The ball was centred and kicked through the goal posts in good form. Two long kicks by the Volunteers seemed to promise goals, but no result was obtained ; while the Somersets also made desperate efforts to score by a good run up from the centre of the ground. When half time was called the Volunteers led by two goals to one. On play being resumed the Somersets in two minutes carried the ball well down the hill from the left wing, and the Volunteer goal-keeper, rushing out, failed to reach the ball with his hand, thus letting the regulars score their second goal. The game was then two all, and the contest became very exciting. One of the Somerset's backs played the best of the team, and defeated them in one attack, while their forwards worked occasionally well up into the quarters of the Volunteers. The latter after fifteen minutes' play scored their third goal from a corner kick. Both teams then put forward their best efforts, but play was not effective in either case. The Somersets in a scrummage before the goal, just a minute before time, seemed like scoring, but the Volunteer goal-keeper secured the ball, and saved the equalisation of the score. The Volunteers thus won by three goals to two.

COUNCIL BILLS AND EXCHANGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The amount of Council Bills to be sold during the current financial year is £17,000,000, of which £8,000,000 have been disposed of. The Secretary of State is, therefore, well up-to-date with his drawings, and now that the market is flooded with money, and for the next month or so more will not be required, it seems to me that the time has come for the Secretary of State to reduce his weekly drawings to, say, twenty-five lakhs. This would at once steady, if not strengthen, exchange, and I trust the Indian Government will wire to the Secretary of State as is here suggested.—Yours, &c.,

N. A. S.

MILITARY NEWS.

The 1st L. N. Lancashire Regiment, 21st and 22nd Regiments, Bombay Infantry, will practice Route Marching this morning. The three battalions will concentrate on the British Infantry regimental parade ground at Colaba, at 7-30 a.m.

The Native Cavalry and European and Native Infantry regiments in garrison will parade on the general parade ground on Wednesday morning, when the General Officer Commanding will on this occasion present Color-Sergeant H. Black, Volunteer Rifle Corps, with the Provincial Medal awarded to the best shot among the Volunteers in the Province. To one man on the 22nd Bombay Infantry the General will present the good conduct medal.

A letter has been received at Brussels from Captain Descamps, dated April 12, in which he reports that he had occupied, without resistance, the last boma of the Arab chief Rumaliza in the Tanganyika district, and intended to attack Kinoni, an important ally of that chief. Rumaliza had fled to Urundi, on the German coast of the lake, and Arab influence had been completely destroyed.

Besides the German traders in the Cameroons to whom the German Emperor's thanks have been conveyed for their conduct during the recent fighting in that Colony, says the *Deutches Kolonialblatt*, Mr. Gibney, an Englishman, has been commended by his Majesty for the assistance voluntarily rendered by him to the German Colonial authorities, and for the courage displayed by him on the occasion.

HEAVY CLAIM AGAINST A MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Yesterday, at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran resumed the hearing of the suit of Messrs. Sorabjee N. Talati and Company against the Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Company, Limited, in which the plaintiffs claimed that the defendants might be decreed to pay to them the sum of Rs. 45,000, with interest at nine per cent. per annum from the 18th October, 1892, and the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs ; while Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Scott was granted leave to raise a short issue after the first, namely, issue 1 (*a*) :—Whether the said false representations were made by the plaintiffs or their agent with a fraudulent intent to deceive.

Mr. Scott then called for certain documents from the plaintiffs, which were produced, and put in. The learned counsel also put in the interrogatories and the answers thereto of the plaintiffs ; the affidavits of the Bombay plaintiffs ; the affidavit of the Hongkong agent of the plaintiffs ; also judge's order of the 17th October, 1893 ; also further affidavit of R. S. Talati and others, Bombay plaintiffs, of the 25th October, 1893, which completed the series. The learned counsel read several interrogatories to the plaintiffs with the object of showing that attempts were made to insure the cargo at Bombay, Hongkong, and Shanghai after a telegram had been received that the s. s. Bokhara was overdue. The plaintiffs had refused to answer some of the interrogatories on the ground that they were vague and irrelevant ; and had answered such interrogatories as related to the goods shipped by the s. s. Bokhara. No attempts had been made to insure the goods in the Marwaree Bazaar. Mr. Scott said this answer was incorrect, as in another document it was admitted that telegrams had been received of their failure to insure the cargo in the Marwaree Bazaar. In another affidavit it was admitted that, on the 15th October, 1893, plaintiffs attempted to insure tea for Rs. 50,000 and silk, for Rs. 45,000.

The following evidence was then called by Mr. Scott on behalf of the defendants :—

Sunder Pandurang, examined by Mr. Scott, said he was insurance clerk to the Bombay Company, Limited, who were agents to the defendants' company and other insurance companies. Wallace and Company and the Bombay Company have their office in the same building, and had the same staff. Witness had been doing all the insurance work in the office for about eight years ; and had been in Wallace and Co.'s employ about twenty years. On the 15th October, 1893, witness saw at the office a man, named Jamsetjee Reporter, between 12 and 1 o'clock. It was not between 10 and 11 a.m. Witness' assistant was then sitting near witness' desk at the time. His name was N. F. DeSilva, and he could hear what passed between the witness and Jamsetjee Reporter. The latter asked witness whether he would accept risk on silk, per s.s. Bokhara, from Shanghai to Hongkong on behalf of S. N. Talati and Co. Witness asked him whether the steamer had left Shanghai. He said she had not. Then witness asked him, "Why then does Talati effect insurance here ?" He said they had been asked to do it. He said that Volkart Brothers had accepted risk on their tea that day, and that witness should do so on the silk. Witness said he would take no risk on steamers sailing from ports other than Bombay. After some other conversation, witness agreed to accept risk on the f. p. a. principle, (that is, free of particular average). Jamsetjee Reporter agreed, and witness then made out a bill for Rs. 146-14-0. The bill was then sent for Mr. Wright's signature. Jamsetjee paid the money to the shroff ; the bill, after certain deductions, amounting to Rs. 108-4-6. Jamsetjee did not then tell witness that the Bokhara was overdue at Hongkong. Witness initialled the policy, and sent it to Mr. Wright. Reporter wanted the policy early, and witness therefore had it made out that day. It was stamped. Reporter came about 4 o'clock, when witness gave him the policy. When another broker came to witness on Monday, the 17th October, 1893, in the forenoon, witness first found out that the Bokhara was overdue. That broker's name was Tricum, and when he offered a risk on the Bokhara, witness became suspicious, because Tricum was broker to Messrs. Sassoon and Co., who never insured in Bombay. Witness did not accept that risk, and commenced to make enquiries. He went to Messrs. Gaddum, Bythel and Co., and spoke to Krishnarao Ramchandra. He then went to Thackersey, his broker, and then to his office, where he wrote a letter to the P. and O. Company. It was dated 17th October, and enquired whether the Bokhara had arrived safely at Hongkong. Mr. Wright before signing the letter sent for witness, and said to him———

Mr. Lang objected to the witness stating what Mr. Wright had said

His lordship upheld the objection.

Witness, continuing, said he did not know on Monday, the 17th, that the steamer was overdue. On the following day, he saw the reply from the P. and O. Company, dated 17th October, stating that the Bokhara left Shanghai on the 8th, and that no advice had been received of her arrival at Hongkong. That was the first time witness knew that the steamer had left Shanghai. He did not then know that she was lost. He then sent for a newspaper and saw therein that she was lost. Witness then spoke to Harichandra Saccaram, and told him how he came to accept the risk. He then went to Volkart's, and had a conversation with some persons about the loss. Returning to his office, he drafted a letter to the plaintiffs for Mr. Wright's approval, in which the plaintiffs were told that the policy on their goods had been issued under misrepresentation. On seeing the draft, Mr. Wright went to Volkart's, and on his return, sent for witness, who repeated to him what he had said before. They then went to their solicitors. Witness would not have accepted the risk if he knew that the steamer had sailed, in the ordinary form as from Bombay, to Shanghai, but would have inserted an additional clause. Witness had never heard of such a risk as this being accepted in Bombay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang : Witness received a bonus on the policies he effected. He received a bonus in a lump sum in January this year. It was not kept back from him because of this loss. The company had guarantee brokers, who guaranteed a certain amount of business during the year. They were Jivandas Dharamsi and Co., who got a percentage on the premium. There was very great competition among insurance companies in Bombay, and rates were very much cut down. Witness did not know that the plaintiffs were large shippers between Bombay and China. He would have been glad to get their business. The guarantee brokers were in the company's office every day. They had got their commission on this shipment. In this case the company allowed a discount of 45 per cent., because there was a broker in the transaction. Forty per cent. was allowed in cases in which there were no brokers. The guarantee brokers got 5 per cent.

Did they give you anything ?—For what ?

Never mind for what. Did Jivandas make you a return ?—Yes.

Did your master know that Jivandas made you a return ?—Yes, Risks on P. and O. steamers are generally considered the safest. I did not know that there were regular days for P. and O. steamers leaving Shanghai for Hongkong.

Do you mean to say that, on the 15th October, you did not know that the s.s. Bokhara was timed to leave Shanghai on the 8th ?—Yes, I did not know. I see our insurance brokers almost every day.

Was it not well-known in Bombay on Friday, the 14th, that the Bokhara was overdue ?—I cannot say. Jamsetjee Reporter came to our office three times about this transaction. The whole matter was arranged in oneinterview.

Did he not mention to you at the first interview that he wanted Rs. 50,000 for tea, and Rs. 45,000 for silk ?—No he did not.

Did he not ask you to take the risk on both tea and silk at half-past 10 a.m., on the usual average terms ?—He did not.

Did you not ask him why the risk was offered here ?—I did ask him, but not at half-past 10 o'clock.

Did not Reporter tell you that the goods were not insured at Shanghai ; but that as the steamer was overdue, the plaintiffs wanted to cover the risk ?—No.

Did you not ask Reporter how long the steamer was overdue ?—No.

And did not Reporter tell you for two or three days?--No

Did not Reporter tell you that, if you accepted this risk, he would persuade his masters to give you more business ?—No.

Did you not tell him that, as the steamer was overdue, you would accept a risk against total loss ?—No.

Was not there a discussion between you and Reporter as to the rates ? Did he not offer six annas, and did you not ask for seven ?—No.

At that first interview—never mind as to the time—was not seven annas agreed on ?—Yes.

And the premium was paid, and the policy agreed on ?—Yes. I told Reporter I would give him the policy about 3 p.m. He came about 4 p.m., and the policy was sent to the Stamp Office. The Stamp Office don't accept documents after 1 p.m. on Saturdays. This policy must, therefore, have been sent to the Stamp Office before 1 p.m., on Saturday.

Would you swear it was not sent before 12 o'clock?—Yes

Are policies stamped before they are filled in ?—Yes. This policy was sent with a peon.

How did the Stamp office know what stamp to put on if the policy was not filled up ?—We sent a memo. I heard no rumours about the Bokhara on Sunday. I went to the office about a quarter past 10 o'clock on Monday morning. I spoke from memory about the time Reporter came to me on the 15th October. I cannot mention the time any other broker came.

Was this policy made out under your directions?—Yes. This is a f.p.a., that is free from particular average policy.

Mr. Lang: This is a total loss free from particular average policy; and they cannot explain the inconsistency in the wording. Now, give your explanation, Mr. Sunder.

Witness explained that this was a contract, and it was deemed expedient not to strike out certain words in the printed form. In October, 1892, the rates for premium were from five to six annas. He took no risk from Shanghai to Bombay or *vice-versa* at six annas except the policy in question. Did not Reporter come to your room on Monday morning, and ask you to come and see Damodhar who was down below?—No.

You did not go down and see Damodhar?—No.

Do you say you had no conversation on Monday with Reporter and Damodhar?—No. Tricum offered me an insurance on the Bokhara. He did not tell me that the Bokhara was overdue at Hongkong, and had sailed from Shanghai seven or eight days before. I did not say that I would take the risk on the date of the payment of the premium.

Did not Tricum refuse to insure on those terms?—He went away. I know Jamsetjee Dorabjee Chinoy, an insurance broker. On Monday I was not in Bombay Green with Mr. Wright and Jivandas. I did not ask Jamsetjee whether anything had been heard about the Bokhara. I had no conversation with Jamsetjee on Monday. I wrote this draft (shown) on the 18th, and dated it on the 22nd, which would be the mail day. I do not know that at that time there were strong rumours in Bombay that the Bokhara was lost. During the whole of Monday I had no idea that the Bokhara was overdue. The conversation with Tricum made me suspicious—that was all. It was in the forenoon. I first went to Gaddum's office. It did not strike me to go to the P. and O. office at once. I learned nothing from Gaddum's. It is not true that we heard strong rumours about the Bokhara, and we refused several further lines which were offered to us.

Witness (correcting himself) said it was true they had heard rumours on Monday.

What rumours?—They became suspicious because brokers came from offices who do not generally insure in Bombay.

What other brokers came?—Tricum. No other broker came.

You said just now that several brokers came?—No. Tricum only came.

Can you give any reason why these false statements were made in this letter?—That is not a false statement altogether.

Mr. Wright says those statements were made on your information. Is that true or not?—Yes, it is true. Mr. Wright's letters to the head office in London were based on my information. I did not tell Mr. Wright that I had heard rumours about the Bokhara on Monday.

Do you know that Tricum has been subpœnaed as a witness for the defendants?—I don't know that.

The court then adjourned until this (Tuesday) morning.

MAGISTERIAL JUDGMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having lately seen various judgments of native mofussil magistrates in the columns of a contemporary, and as it is well-known that there are no reporters in the mofussil, the natural conclusion is that such documents are communicated to the press either by the magistrates themselves, or by their friends, for special purposes of their own, or for the vain and puerile purpose of airing their cleverness. Apart from the breach of judicial decorum and official etiquette, to say nothing of the questionable taste shown, it is, I think, extremely bad form for magistrates to send their judgments for publication, or get their friends to do so for them. I am glad to notice that it is only native magistrates who act thus, and I have been much amused by reading the stale law and dog-latin quotations prigged from old law commentaries and text-books so unctuously and grandiloquently quoted by some of these would-be lawyers. These magistrates make themselves ridiculous by such contemptible displays. The law lays down that a magistrate is to read his judgment in open court. Of course, if there is a reporter present, the latter can take it down and publish it, but it is no part of a magistrate to divulge it. This would be a breach of official etiquette, and would perhaps come under the Official Secrets Act. It would at any rate be directly contrary to the spirit of that Act. I cannot see what public good is gained by publishing such judgments, especially when, as in most cases, the magistrates have differed or quarrelled with officials of other departments concerned in such cases. Talk about invasion of the sanctity of private life! This is the invasion of the sanctity of official life. If a poor wretched native applied for a copy he would have to pay from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10, according to its length, or the number of words, while most probably these judgments have been supplied *gratis* to the press for publication in order to gratify the vanity of the magistrate who wants to see himself in print, or who wants to air his English. This habit of native magistrates pushing themselves forward by such means cannot be too strongly condemned, and is most reprehensible. It must not be forgotten that these judgments are not always final, and that frequently they are upset or disapproved of by their official superiors. In such circumstances to foolishly make them public one-sidedly is unfair and harmful and is opposed to the *silentio sub-judice*. These judgments are not the private property of magistrates. They are official records, and a magistrate has no more right to publish them, or permit them to be published knowingly, than he would have to publish and divulge any order or circular of his superiors. I should like to know if these vain magistrates would so readily get published the orders upsetting their judgments. They would be silent then, and would not care to air the English of their superiors.—Yours, &c.,

JUDEX.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE following is the programme for to-morrow, Wednesday, the 26th instant, which will be the last day before the final meeting on the 17th and 18th of October, commencing at 5 p.m. sharp:—

I.—Tent Pegging—Horses or Ponies.

II.—Jumping Competition—A, Horses; B, Ponies.

III.—The Fiji Stakes—Ladies' nomination. Gentleman to ride to a point, dismount, and run to where his nominatrix is standing and receive an umbrella and cigarette, open umbrella, light cigarette, mount, and return over hurdle to winning post, finishing through paper screen. First through paper screen with umbrella open and cigarette alight to win.

IV.—Tandem Race.

V.—Jaldi Stakes—Competitors to ride to trees, take off saddle, and return riding bare-back carrying saddle.

Competitors are requested to make their entries at the Gymkhana, or send them to the honorary secretary, before mid-day, to-morrow, Wednesday, the 26th instant, but post-entries will be accepted.

T. W. BIRKETT,
Bombay, Sept. 25. Honorary Secretary.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending September 22, compared with the Statement of September 13, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 13. Rs.	Sept. 22. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	47,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,13,082	56,59,219
Do. do. at Branches	41,69,719	41,25,403
Other Deposits	4,29,60,947	4,59,51,717
Post Bills	3,454	3,453
Cash Credits, undrawn	21,08,401	26,78,249
Rs.	6,93,55,603	7,31,18,041
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	105,16,684	1,05,55,870
Other authorised Securities	20,33,870	27,55,344
Credits on Govt. and other authorised securities	43,70,571	52,35,026
Loans do. do. do.	85,54,782	85,12,317
Bills Discounted and purchased	91,20,624	91,61,424
Dead Stock	3,95,749	3,95,749
Stamps and Stationery	24,491	24,656
Bullion	...	...
Balance with other Banks	1,93,514	2,78,274
Cash	3,41,45,318	3,61,99,381
Rs.	6,93,55,603	7,31,18,041

THE French Government and the Congo Free State have agreed to the conditions on which the Congo stations established on the right bank of the M'Bomou are to be transferred to the French authorities. This transfer, says the *Standard's* Paris correspondent, is to be accomplished with a certain pomp and circumstance, in order that the prestige of the Congo officers may not be impaired, and at the same time to impress upon the natives, who have been excited against the French for three years past, that France will henceforth exercise sovereignty over the territores situate to the north of M'Bomou.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE majority of the Maliks at the recent Waziri jirgah seem to have taken a sensible view of the position which has arisen from the Durand agreement with the Amir regarding Waziristan. They had before them the proclamation issued by Mr. Bruce, Commissioner of the Derajat, in which it was explained how the delimitation of the border would be carried out, and how a hearing would be given to all who had grievances. The Darwesh sections of the tribe, whose villages extend from near Bannu right into Wana, declared themselves friendly to the Indian Government, and the Mani body of Mahsuds held similar views, though one sub-section held out. The Mani portion of the demarcation officers' escort will move into Wana next month, remaining there until further orders.

THE Government howdahkhana is to be broken up. There are now only between 200 and 300 elephants on the rolls all over India, nearly all of which are maintained for heavy batteries, whereas formerly there were over one thousand in the Bengal Presidency alone. The number required for State ceremonies is very small, as elephants are now seldom requisitioned for processions and like purposes. The equipment at Agra will be sold off, only the Viceregal silver howdah being kept.

THE Government of India, in reviewing local reports for 1893 regarding the measures for the extermination of wild animals and poisonous snakes, note that the loss of life from wild animals is less by 159 deaths as compared with the previous year; but the mortality from snake-bites has risen in a remarkable manner; 21,213 persons died from this cause as against 19,025 in 1892. In Bengal alone the deaths increased by 1,600.

A PARTY of Americans tramping over the hills in the grounds of Balmoral came suddenly upon an elderly lady sitting alone before a table and writing rapidly, says *Cassells' Saturday*. "Tell me, madam," said one, politely lifting his hat, "are we far from Balmoral?" "You are on the grounds now," said the lady; "and I greatly fear you are trespassing." They respectfully announced their intention of getting into the public road at the first opportunity. Thereupon the lady wrote a line and handing it to them said, smiling, "Here is a safe conduct if you meet a bailiff." "Victoria R. I." was all the slip contained.

IT is somewhat remarkable to find that the number of American vessels trading with India is steadily diminishing. About five years ago 30 American vessels entered and left Indian ports, with an aggregate tonnage of 44,000. During the past year the total was only five ships of less than 6,000 aggregate tonnage. This decrease is the more astonishing as in other parts of the world American shipping has shown distinct signs of revival of late years. It contrasts very strongly with the recent growth in the number of steamers flying the German flag. Five years ago 138 German steamers with an aggregate tonnage 181,000 entered and left the ports of British India; in 1893-4 the totals were, respectively, 243 and 359,600. As compared with 1892-3, the figures for last year show a small falling-off in number, but the tonnage was practically equal.

THE Behar indigo theft case has been decided, and the defendants have been convicted by the Sub-divisional Officer at Hajipore, and the following are the sentences:—Aklu Malah and Aghori Malah to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment under Sections 457, 414 and 75, I. P. C.; Budhan Malah, Ragu Malah, and Parsan Malah to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment under Sections 457 and 414, I. P. C.; Ragubir Chaudri, the receiving bunnia, to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 411, I. P. C. It is most satisfactory that there was sufficient evidence to convict the receiving bunnia, and it is hoped that the sentences which have been passed will be sufficient to check the nefarious trade in stolen indigo, which has so increased of late years at the local centres at the cost of the European producers.

THE young Kunwar Sahib of Patiala died on Thursday at noon from whooping cough. He was attended by Doctors Mulroney, Owen, Gokul Chand, and Riley. Dr. Mulroney was sent for from Amritsar.

A CURIOUS collection of anecdotes of the Crimean War is that which has been issued in a substantial volume, entitled "Souvenirs de Sebastopol," by the Paris publisher, M. Paul Ollendorff. The contents consist of narratives, for the most part taken down from the lips of combatants, including both officers and such humble personages as a sailor, a gunner, and a private soldier of the line. They have been translated into French by the editor, M. Notovitch, from the Russian originals preserved in the historical museum at Sebastopol, and are stated to have been "gathered together and edited" by his Majesty Alexander III., the present Emperor of Russia. It was, according to the preface, the Franco-German War which led in Russia to that revival of interest in the Crimean War, of which this collection is the direct result. The Russian army, it is said, having been a witness of the bravery of the French armies, found it hard to believe in the German victories which were felt to reflect in a certain degree upon itself. Then it was that the Russian army began to recall instances of the heroism and endurance of their old enemy. It will be seen from this that the collection dates from some five-and-twenty years ago, when the Emperor, to whom it owes its existence, was known to the world as the Grand Duke Alexander. The Souvenirs in their present form are generously dedicated "to the glorious memory of all the combatants at Sebastopol."

THE rumour which assigns to Prince Alfred, son of the Duke and Duchesss of Coburg, one of the twin daughters of the Grand Duchess of Wurtemberg as a bride, may possibly be connected with, or owe its origin to, the fact that the Grand Duchess has accepted an invitation from the Duchess of York to visit her shortly. The Duchess of York and the Grand Duchess, who is considered the wealthiest widow in Europe, were much together at St. Moritz with the daughters of the latter, who have now arrived at a marriageable age.

ON the afternoon of September 1, a hundred and fifty officers of the Athens garrison, accompanied by soldiers armed with revolvers and axes, proceeded to the office of the *Acropolis*, one of the principal daily papers in the city, and systematically wrecked it. The officers afterwards marched down in triumph to the military club. The outrage is said to have been perpetrated in revenge for comments made in the *Acropolis* on repeated excesses committed about the city by officers. The damage is estimated at 200,000 drachmae. The affair is strongly condemned by all the papers except the organs of the Delyannis party. The ringleaders have been arrested. The Government declares its resolve to put down such exhibition of lawlessness.

THE Vienna *Neue Freie Press* (Sept. 5) devotes a leading article to the rumours of an alleged intention on the part of England to re-conquer the Soudan. It regards with special interest the reported plan of co-operation between England and Italy. It was authoritatively declarad in Cairo, however, that there is no foundation, so far as Egypt is concerned, for the rumours of an intended co-operation between Great Britain, Egypt, and Italy against the Mahdists.

NEWS reached Mozambique, on September 3, from Lake Nyassa, of the death in July last of Jumbe, the well-known Arab Sultan, on the West coast of the Lake. Jumbe was a firm friend of the British.

IN view of possible contingencies the French Government is, according to Dalziel's Paris correspondent, taking measures to ensure the rapid armament of the large steamships trading with the East which have been built to act as armed cruisers in time of war. The Polynesien, which left for Australia on September 3, carries all her guns and stores ready for use. She has four heavy guns and ten Hotchkiss quick-firing cannon, and takes fifty-six tons of all kinds of war material, including three hundred shells. On arriving at Noumea, in New Caledonia, her guns and stores will be disembarked, and stored in a Government depot for use as required. Similar precautionary measures will be taken with the boats trading to China and Madagascar

THE report as to a disaster to the French troops in Timbuctoo appears to have been in circulation at Kayes on or about August 23, but was apparently brought there by a Moor, who had occupied thirty days on his journey from Timbuctoo. Official news from Timbuctoo, as late as August 5, made no mention of any disaster.

THE court-martial on Chawarbi Pasha, two other Egyptian Pashas, one Bey, two slave merchants, and two slave-brokers, charged with purchasing six Soudanese girls as slaves, was opened at Cairo on September 4. A plea of not guilty was entered. The case for the prosecution closed on September 6. It appears that the Khedive exerted his influence to quash the proceedings. Chawarbi Pasha, who claims to be an Italian subject, was not in the dock. The *Daily News'* correspondent says the natives who crowded the court were absolutely astounded at seeing Pashas placed in the dock with Bedouin slave-dealers. There seems to be some uncertainty as to whether the buying of slaves legally constitutes the buyer's accomplices in slave-dealing.

A FEW of the ladies in Peebles have just completed a dress for the infant Prince, the son of the Duke and Duchess of York. It is what is called, says the *Scotsman*, learnedly, a three-quarter dress, and is the intermediate change from the long robe to the complete "shortening" frock. The material is of the finest Nainsook muslin, specially manufactured, and it is trimmed with the most beautiful gossamer Valenciennes lace. The thread used was not procurable in Peebles, and had to be got from London, and is as filamentary as a spider's web. The tucks are eight to the inch, and those upon the bodice alone extend to five yards, and the whole skirt is also traversed by a considerable length of tuck. Feather trimming was inadmissible, being out of date, but thousands of French dots are ranged in rows over the garment. The whole robe is a fairy-like creation, and the labour spent upon it has been close and prolonged, but has been none the less a labour of love and loyalty.

THE Kaiser visited Konigsberg, on September 4, for the purpose of unveiling a statue of Emperor William I. Replying to an address, his Majesty remarked that the document well said that the country had been won by the sword, and added that with the sword they would continue to hold it. On September 5, the Emperor William and the King of Saxony witnessed a grand military review at Konigsberg.

ON September 15 a new tariff measure will come into force in Russia for facilitating the competition of Russian with American petroleum in the Russo-Prussian frontier districts. From that date, says Reuter, purified or distilled petroleum exported via Baku, Batoum, Odessa, Tosnivize, or Graniza, will no longer be subject to the high internal duties, but to the export tariff, and instead of 34·09 kopecks, as hitherto, only 24·09 kopecks will be levied per pood.

THE Queen, says the *World*, suffered very much from rheumatism during the last ten days of her stay at Osborne, and that was the reason why her departure for Balmoral was twice postponed. Her Majesty is now quite well again, having benefitted much by the improvement in the weather, and also by the change from the relaxing atmosphere of the Solent to the bracing air of Deeside. It is fortunate that a lift has been lately added to the accommodations of Osborne, as it would have been utterly impossible for the Queen to have either ascended or descended the staircase during her recent attack. There is also a lift at Balmoral, which runs from the dining-room library up to the corridor, from which the Queen's own set of apartments opens.

THE Queen, says *Truth*, will not go to Italy next spring, but her Majesty is to visit either Aix-les Baines or Wiesbaden, in order that she may take a course of waters, and undergo massage treatment for the rheumatism in the knees from which she now suffers so frequently. It is curious that the Princess of Wales is a victim to the same painful complaint, and she suffered so much from the fatigue of standing at the drawing rooms last spring, that next year her Royal Highness will probably be provided with a chair similar to the one in which the Queen now sits at these functions. The Princess of Wales was quite free from rheumatism after the middle of June, or she would have gone to Wiesbaden for a course of waters.

AN incident which has occurred at Johannesburg, says the London *Globe* of Sept. 3, illustrates the strained relations existing between the Boer faction and the British residents in Johannesburg. It took place in connection with the funeral of the remains of Major D. R. Machlachlan, a native of Liverpool, and for some time a citizen of Glasgow, where he was an officer of the 3rd Lanark Volunteer Battalion, being subsequently also connected with the Volunteer Corps in the Cape Colony. The deceased gentleman was buried with military honours, and as he was well known in Johannesburg, the funeral was one of the largest ever witnessed there. It may seem incredible, but it is the case, that those in charge of the arrangements decided, after the fullest consideration, not to display the Union Jack at the funeral, lest it should wound the susceptibilities of the Boers, and this British ex-Volunteer officer was carried to his grave with only the Transvaal flag on his bier. It was contended that had the Union Jack also been placed over the coffin, the burgher police, who furnished the firing party, would have absented themselves, and that probably the susceptible Boer would have had his temper roused. Among British subjects generally the greatest indignation is felt at what is regarded as a humiliating concession to Boer prejudice.

THE following is just now making the round of the Madrid newspapers:—"At Elda, in the province of Alicante, there is a small lunatic asylum, supposed to be supported out of the funds of the Provisional Government. These contributions are, to say the least, uncertain, and the authorities of the institution are often driven to extremities in their efforts to provide food for the insane people in their charge. A short time ago, finding themselves once more in that predicament, they addressed petition upon petition to the Deputacion Provincial at Alicante, which, after considerable delay, condescended at last to order the treasurer to proceed to Elda, settle the bills, and open new credits. When the functionary, however, arrived at the asylum he found the doors closed and the building empty. Tired of waiting for the remittances that never came, and driven to try heroic means of keeping body and soul together, the entire establishment, sane and insane, had gone on a concert tour through the adjoining villages, and were reaping, certainly not a golden harvest, but a moderate supply of food, enough to keep them alive. When the news of the treasurer's arrival reached the company, the warders met with no difficulty in persuading their insane boarders to return to the asylum. Even to the inmates of the Elda asylum there is no place like home."

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* states that Dr. Karl Peters, in an interview just published, after bitterly attacking the British East Africa Company, expresses the opinion that a cordial and durable agreement with regard to Colonial questions is quite possible between France and Germany. In Africa there is nothing to divide, and everything to unite, the two countries. The interests are the same, and should command mutual effort to prevent England monopolising to her exclusive profit a continent destined to become, one day, the supreme resource of European peoples. With its enormous extent of territory, its wonderful fertility, and the paucity of its population, Africa ought to become the granary of Europe, the promised land for those who, enfeebled and weary of the old continent, seek the peace of a sweeter and better existence.

THERE is talk of restoring the Palace of the Popes at Avignon. The work of the decorators of the fourteenth century has for the most part been covered by colour-wash. There are, however, still visible on a blue ground, powdered with gold stars, nineteen figures of prophets, and a sibyl standing on clouds, the figures richly draped, full of character, life, and grandeur. In the St. John's Tower some frescoes remain as important examples of fouteenth century art. There was a school of gold-workers at Avignon, but most of their work has disappeared. There are preserved some specimens in the Cluny Museum. One of the most noted of these goldsmiths was Baroncelli, whose descendents still inhabit Avignon.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, Nos. 7 and 9, Church-Gate Street, Mr. E. Schoen presiding. The usual notice convening the meeting having been read the following report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—

Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to June 30, 1894. The past season has not been a favourable one for press companies. The cotton crops, which promised exceedingly well at one period of their growth, were seriously injured in many districts by untimely rain, with the result that the Oomra crop proved very little larger than that of last year, while the Dhollera crop turned out materially less than that of last year. There has also been a further increase in the number of press factories in or near places where the company has presses, in consequence of which the company's share of pressing in many places has fallen off to such an extent that the pressing power at those factories is now in excess of requirements. Your directors have, therefore, decided to utilize the presses which are thus lying idle by erecting one or two new factories at suitable stations where there is a prospect of their being worked to advantage. The total number of bales pressed at your factories during the past season is 75,805 against 76,957 bales in 1892-3. The profit and loss account for the year shows a credit balance of Rs. 74,216-9-2, from which your directors have set aside Rs. 10,000 to depreciation fund and Rs. 5,000 to reserve fund, and they recommend the payment of a dividend of Rs.11¼, equal to 9 per cent., which will absorb Rs. 56,250. The balance of Rs. 2,966-9-2 they propose to carry forward to next year's account. As the shareholders are aware, a portion of the cotton purchased by the company at its branches is bought by the secretaries and treasurers, and as there is at present no clause in the articles of association relating to such transactions, your directors consider that the articles should be amended so as to provide for them. An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders has therefore been called, and will be held immediately after the termination of the annual general meeting, to pass the necessary special resolution. Mr. Chubildas Lulloobhoy retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

The report together with the audited accounts was received and adopted. A dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum was declared. Mr. Chubildas Lulloobhoy, who retired from the board by rotation, was re-elected a director of the company. Messrs. Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetji and Maneckshaw Behramji Master were appointed auditors for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

Immediately after the termination of the above annual general meeting, an extraordinary general meeting was held at the same place under the presidency of Mr. Schoen, when the following resolution was passed:—

That the following proviso be inserted at the end of clause 107 of the articles of association of the company, namely:—"Provided always that nothing herein contained shall prevent the secretaries and treasurers from purchasing cotton from the company as they have hitherto done but all such contracts of purchase shall hereafter be forthwith reported to the directors for the time being present in Bombay and shall be valid and binding upon the company unless the same shall within six hours from the time of the issue of the report be countermanded by a majority of the said directors."

KATHIAWAR RACES.

(November 1894.)

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB RULES OF RACING.

STEWARDS.—Colonel G E Hancock, Mr F C O Beaman, Major E C Kellie, Capt R I Scallon, Capt J S Ashby, Capt G B O'Donnell, Capt C Schneider, Mr H Carnegy, Mr E V Mackay, Mr R Procter Sims, Capt A W Forbes, Mr W H White Mr C P White, Surg Capt H Herbert, H H The Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, H H The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, H H The Maharaja of Bhavnagar, H H The Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra H H The Thakor Saheb of Morvi, H H The Thakor Saheb of Gondal, The Thakor Saheb of Palitana, The Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan, The Chief of Jasdan The Thakor of Virpur and C W Waddington Honorary Secretary.

FIRST DAY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27TH.

(1) The Dhrol Cup—Rs 100—Presented by the Thakor Saheb of Dhrol; with Rs 99 from the Fund. For all Maiden Country-bred Galloways, 13-3 and under To carry 10-7, weight for inches.

Entrance: 20th October Rs 10; 20th November Rs 15 Distance ½ mile.

(2) Aga Khan's Purse—Rs 300—Presented by H H Aga Khan. For all Maiden Arabs and Kathiawar Country-breds Weight for age Kathiawar horses allowed 7 lbs.

Entrance: 20th October Rs 15, 20th November Rs 25 See Rule 19 Distance one mile.

(3) The Jamnagar Grand National—Rs 500—Presented by H H The Jam Saheb of Jamnagar A Steeple-chase for all horses Weight: English and Colonials 12st, Arabs and Country-breds 10-7. Kathiawar Country-breds allowed 7 lbs in addition Maidens allowed 7 lbs Penalties; winners once 7 lbs, twice 10 lbs oftener 14 lbs Winners of races value Rs 500 and over to carry 7 lbs, of Rs 1000 and over to carry 19 lbs extra in addition.

Entrance, 20th October Rs 20; 20th November Rs 30 Distance about 2½ miles.

(4) The Diwan's Purse—Rs. 199—For all Cutch and Kathiawar-bread Galloways 13-3 and under To carry 11st, weight for inches Maidens allowed 7 lbs Penalties winners once 4 lbs, twice 7 lb, oftener 10 lbs Entrance 20th October Rs 10; 20th November Rs 15 See Rule 19 Distance 6 Furlongs.

(5) The Kathiawar Hunt Steeplechase.—Rs 199—For all Galloways 13-3 and under To carry 11-7, weight for inches Bombay Country-breds allowed 7 lbs Maidens allowed 7 lbs Penalties; Winners once 4 lbs, twice 7 lbs, oftener 10 lbs Winners of races value Rs 500 and over to carry 7 lbs, of Rs 1000 and over to carry 10 lbs extra in addition.

Entrance; 20th October Rs 10; 20th November Rs 15; Distance about 2 miles.

(6) The Bhavnagar Cup—Rs 500—Presented by H H The Maharaja of Bhavnagar For all Cutch and Kathiawar bred-horses Weight for age Maidens allowed 7 lbs Penalties; winners once 4 lbs, twice 7 lbs, oftener 10 lbs.

Entrance, 20th October Rs 20; 20th November Rs 30 See Rule 19 Distance 5 Furlongs.

(7) The Girassia Stakes—For all horses belonging to Girassias and landholders not being Jurisdictional Chiefs Catch weights Entrance free First horse Rs 100 second Rs. 50 third Rs. 25 Distance 6 Furlongs.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29TH 1894.

(1) The Gallopaway Plate—Rs. 199—For all Galloways 14 hands and under To carry English and Colonials 11-7, Arabs 11st Country breds 10-7, weight for inches Maidens allowed 7lbs Penalties winners once 4lbs twice 7lbs oftener 10lbs Winners of races vaule Rs. 500 and over to carry 7lbs of Rs. 1,000 and over to carry 10lbs extra in addition.

Entrance 20th October Rs. 10; 20th November Rs. 15. Distance 6 Furlongs.

(2) The Agency Cup—Rs 400 Presented by Officers of the Agency For all Arabs and Bombay Country breds 2 year olds to carry 7 st 3 years 8-4; 4 years 9-3; 5 and aged 9-7 Maidens allowed 7 lbs Penalties winners once 4 lbs twice 7 lbs oftener 10 lbs Winner of the Bhavnaga Cup or aggregate of Rs 1000 to carry 17 lbs in addition to above penalties Entrance 20th October Rs 15; 20th November Rs 25 Distance 6 Furlongs.

(3) The Wadhwan Cup—Rs 300—Presented by the Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan For all horses that have never won a race of the value of Rs-199 Weight for age and class raised 21 lbs Entrance 20th October Rs 15; 20th November Rs 25 Distance 1 mile.

(4) The Morvi Challenge Cup, value Rs 1000—To be won 2 successive years to become the property of the winner with Rs. 250, presented by H H The Thakor Saheb of Morvi to which Rs. 250 will be added from the Fund For all Kathiawar Country breds, Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs Penalties: winners once 4 lbs, twice 7 lbs oftener 10 lbs winner of the Bhavangar Cup or aggregate of Rs. 1000 to carry 7lbs in addition to above pennalties.

Entrance: 20th October Rs. 20; 20th November 30th See Rule 19 Distance 1 mile.

(5) The Barrister's Purse—Rs. 199—Presented by a few Barristers of Kathiawar. For all Galloways 13-3 under, o carry English and Colonials 11 st. Arabs 10-7, Country-breds 10 st. weight for inches Maidens allowed 7 lbs Penalties winners once 4 lbs twice 7 lbs. oftner 10 lbs. Winners of races of Rs. 500 and over to carry 7 lbs of Rs. 1000 and over to carry 10 lbs. extra in addition.

Entrance; 20th October Rs. 10; 20th November Rs. 15, Distance 1 mile.

(6) The Challenge Shield Value Rs 750—For all horses the property of Residents of Kathiawar Weight. 14 hands to carry 9 stone, 2 lbs being added or deducted for every ¼ inch above or below that height, To be won 2 successive years to become the property of the winner.

Entrance free—Starting sweep stake of Rs 30 to winner Distance 1 mile.

(7) The Idar Plate, Value Rs 200—Presented by H H The Maharaja of Idar For all horses the property of, and to be ridden by, present Members of the Rajkumar College Rajkot Catch weights, Entrance free Distance 3 furlongs.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1ST 1894.

(1) The Gondal Cup—Rs 199—Presented by H H The Thakor Saheb of Gondal, A Handicap for all Kathiawar Country-Breds.

Entrance; 20th October Rs 5; 20th November Rs 10; acceptance Rs 5.

(2) The Whittle Cup, value Rs 50—Presented by A Whittle Esq; with Rs 49 from the Fund, For all Arab and Country bred Golloways 13 3 and under that have never won Rs 49 To carry 11st, weight for inches, Bombay Country Breds allowed 7 lbs.

Entrance; 20th October Rs 5; 20th November Rs. 10 Distance 3 Furlongs.

(3) The Railway Plate—Rs 199—Presented by Officers of the Kathiawar Railways A Steeple chase for all Arabs and Bombay Country breds To carry 11-7 Maidens allowed 7 lbs Galloways allowed 7 lbs, Penalties: winner once 7 lbs twice 10 lbs, oftener 14 lbs Winners of races value Rs 500 and over to carry 7 lbs of Rs 1000 and over to carry 10 lbs extra in addition.

Entrance; 20th October Rs 10; 20th November Rs 15 Distance about 2 miles.

(4) The Junagadh Cup—Rs 300—Presented by H H The Nawab Saheb of Junagadh A Handicap for all horses.

Entrance; 20th October Rs 5; 20th November Rs 10; acceptance Rs 5; Distance Round Course.

(5) The Cutch Cup—Rs 500—Presented by H H The Rao of Cutch A Handicap for all Cutch and Kathiawar bred horses

Entrance; 20th October Rs 10; 20th November Rs 20 acceptance Rs 10; See Rule 19 Distance 6 Furlongs.

(6) The Pony Challenge Shield, value Rs 250, with Rs 250—Presented by the Thakor Saheb, of Palitana For all Galloways 13-3 and under, the property of Residents in Kathiawar To carry English and Colonials 11-7 Arabs 11 st-Country breds 10-17, weight for inches Maidens allowed 7 lbs Penalties; winners once 4 lbs, twice 7 lbs, oftner 10 lbs,

Entrance: 20th October Rs 15; 20th November Rs 25; Distance 6 Furlongs.

(7) The Nowornever Stakes—Rs 199—For all horse beaten at the meeting To carry, English and Colonials 12 st Country Breds 10 st, Arabs 9 7 Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs

Entrance Rs 10; to close½ half hour before race distance ½ mile.

THE PLEASURE OF HIS COMPANY.

MABEL'S husband speaks:—It's not time to go yet, its only half-past seven. Oh, it's to-night we've got to dine with the Fosters. Why on earth can't people leave one alone in the hot weather? I fail to see the pleasure of sitting in their stuffy rooms, talking a string of nonsense to some silly woman. When you've gone home you won't catch me attending these feasts: they are part of the price one pays for the joy of one's wife's society. I don't remember saying that we must accept this time, because they had asked us twice before and we had refused. You have a most convenient memory!

I suppose I must drive home, you will need at least half an hour for dancing in front of the looking glass, though what you do all the time is more than I can say. I never see any wonderful results to account for it.

Now for goodness' sake don't dress up to the nines, put on something simple, and I hate to see you plastered over with brooches and bangles. I wonder what you'd say to me if I arranged all my spare studs and pins about my coat.

We can go there in the cart, it's not going to rain, and I hate jolting along in a ticca. If you will kindly refrain from putting on a court train your dress will be all right. "So damp for your fringe?" Why can't you wear your hair simply and naturally, instead of curling and frizzling it? If you do brush it straight back from your forehead I won't go out with you, that's all. It makes you look like a lunatic just escaped from Girton.

Now do try to be in time for once, what I hate in going to dinners isn't so much the things themselves as standing about waiting till you have finished decorating. Then we always arrive late and you sail into the room, rubbing your chin against your left shoulder: I do wish you could remember to hold your head straight it looks supremely idiotic and not in the least fetching.

Mabel! Mabel! It's ten minutes to eight. Are you nearly ready? What, we don't dine till a quarter-past eight? Why on earth didn't you tell me that before then I shouldn't have dressed so soon. Its suffocatingly hot and these clothes are fearfully thick. No, indeed, I can't put on my thin dinnercoat, not to dine with that pompous old Foster: he is a self-made man, who adores his creator and he would be mortally offended if I didn't appear in tails.

You wonder I don't get a suit of paramatta. I daresay you do, anything is good enough for me, but I don't choose to wear flimsy rags. If I am dragged out in the evening against my will, I prefer to be decently dressed at any rate.

Just look at this shirt! Its all crumpled already, and it will be like an accordeon before the end of the evening. I wonder how often I have told you not to take shirts from the dhobi unless they are as stiff as boards. Cut him eight annas for this one, and if he says he can't starch them properly, sack him. I ought to have learnt by this time that nothing I say is considered worth attending to, but still if you would bestow on your servants a little of that sweet temper you reserve for your husband, they would obey you better.

Mabel, are you ready? Mabel, aren't you ready yet? I think you might have told me that you were waiting in the hall. Hullo, so you are got up *a la bebe*, white frock and blue ribbons: looks rather skimpy. Did you make it out of old pocket handkerchiefs? There you go, your dress lopping after you! I can't see the beauty of dragging yards of good muslin on the ground: what would you say to me if my coat tails trailed on the floor? Think of the amount of dirt and germs of disease you pick up and carry about with you!

Come along, do, we shall be late. Haven't you brought a cloak; only that gossamer shawl? Well, don't expect me to pity you if you have neuralgia tomorrow, after doing your best to get it. Women seem to delight in doing the most absurd and irrational things!

Where is this house? "You don't know" and why don't you know? I thought a woman always took charge of all her husband's social duties; you are a regular broken reed to trust to. This it? Oh Lord, we're the first, I can't stand that, let's go for a turn.

Its not really raining, just a drop or two. I suppose you're such a fragile flower you're afraid of melting.

Now for goodness sake don't start singing after dinner, there's no getting you to stop once you begin, and I don't want to stay till the small hours. Remember, I've got my work to do to-morrow, I can't spend the day lolling about as you do. I know I shall feel wretchedly bad in any case, one eats prawns and drinks bad simkin and peach-brandy and all sorts of mixtures.

"Don't mix then?" That's really very clever of you, but one does it without thinking, I just take what I am offered.

That fool of a bearer has forgotten to give me my cigarette case, and old Foster is sure only to have poisonously bad cheroots, so I shan't even get my smoke after dinner. This is what they call pleasure.

I say, it's past the quarter! What a lot of gharries there are in the compound; it's going to be a big spread. Hurry up, don't be all night! There, why did you get out so quickly; you've sent your frock right against the wheel and got a great streak of mud all down it. I could not manage to save it: you should have had a cloak on.

Never mind, come along, we are the last. Your fringe is all out of curl and meshes of that "invisible net" of yours are showing across your forehead; it looks awful!—"F."—in the *Pioneer*.

THE CASE OF SURGEON-MAJOR CLARENCE SMITH.

ON the merits of this case, the Rev. H. F. Corbyn, writes to the *Pioneer*, from Abbottabad:—

Sir,—The Madras Government appears to have considered that the misconduct of Surgeon-Major Clarence Smith was of such a character as effected the discharge of his professional and public duties, and its action in the case must presumably have been based on that consideration. And yet as a clergyman, I venture to plead that if ever there was a case in which the offender might expediently and safely be forgiven, it is—to judge from your detail of the facts—the one now in question. Our rulers appear to pick out the least culpable cases to serve as preventive examples. On the one hand, here is the case of a man of transparent guilelessness who, in a fit of momentary intoxication made a fool of himself, first by his incontinent tongue, next by his too ready pen, and by that first and single act of indiscretion during sixteen years' meritorious service has ruined himself for life; on the other hand we see officers who make a principle of brazening out incomparably greater misdeeds, rise in the public service, for the edification of the rest, by means of the very quality which distinguishes the knave from the contrite and reformed simpleton. The official decision in the Smith-Clegg case will confirm the principle of those who are for sticking it out, whenever they have done wrong, and will point the baneful moral that it is the wisest course to embosom strictly all that is proper in the way of remorse, and on no account to be betrayed by any tenderness of conscience into the weakness of an apology or any other reparation whatever. You in your leader of the 16th ultimo ask: "If the transgresson of Dr. Smith is to be visited with dismissal from office and compulsory retirement, what is to be done with those whose offences are more substantial?" And you refer to "an instance to the point in Madras where a civilian holding a conspicuous position was involved a few years ago in a very notorious divorce case without suffering any official hurt thereby." May I add a similar illustration? A civilian who contrived to become—while discharging the duties of a Magistrate—correspondent in a divorce case tried in the Chief Court of the Punjab, and who afterwards married—if that term may be applied to a contract which most Christians hold absolutely void—the respondent, was lately raised to a Divisional Judgeship in the Punjab, after less than nine years' service, in which position he was obviously in the opinion of the Government which was responsible for that appointment, not disqualified by his own example from adjudicating upon similar cases. Is there not a clear moral analogy between the position in which a clergyman or a physician stands to society and the relation of a judge to suitors in his court?

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 24th September, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	24	1	45 a.m.	...	57
Suez	24	3	p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 24th September, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	33	...	2
" Karachi	...	14	...	1
" Madras	...	32	...	2

LORD DUFFERIN ON BOOKS AND LIBRARIES.

THE library Association of the United Kingdom commenced its annual sittings on Sept. 4 in the library of the Queen's College, Belfast.

The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, who is president for the current year, in opening the proceedings, said his only title to the occupation of the chair was his fortunate connection with Belfast and its neighbourhood—he was, in fact, merely a geographical expression, the unlearned, but enthusiastic, mouthpiece of those outsiders who were aware, indeed, of the great benefits which the association was conferring upon the world at large, and who sympathised intelligently with their efforts, but who were only imperfectly acquainted with the more abstruse arcana of its pursuits. In their name he bade them heartily welcome, and assured them that that welcome proceeded not only from a very warm-hearted community, but also from those whose watchword from the earliest time had been "Progress," who had always been eager to assist every movement which was calculated to promote the intellectual advancement of mankind, and whose industry and energy had created the mighty and prosperous city in whose midst they stood. (Applause.) Nor did he know of any association among the many that had been established during the course of the present century more worthy of the respect and gratitude of thoughtful people than their own. (Hear, hear.) Their libraries were the treasure-houses of the past—treasure-houses in which were deposited all the wisdom, the experience, the art, the wit, the poetry, the philosophy, the recorded achievements, the fears, the hopes, the gropings after truth, which had been accumulating among mankind through countless generations. But not only were they the treasure-houses of the past: they were also the arsenals of the future. They furnished the fulcrum, through whose instrumentality the world of the centuries to be would be lifted to a higher level. They supplied to its destined benefactors the tools with which they would have to work.

THE DELUGE OF NEW BOOKS.

But to what use could they put these vast legacies of their forefathers, these huge unmanageable Babylons of the pen, if the contents were not analysed, co-ordinated, tabulated, subdivided, and each item placed within reach at a moment's notice to every man according to his need by learned and laborious assistance? He believed that every year Great Britain alone was overwhelmed by a recurring deluge of 30,000 new books. What would become of suffocated humanity under this visitation if this did not reach out a helping hand? They evoked order out of chaos, converted a mob into an army, and what would otherwise be an undistinguishable heap of rubbish into well-ordered jewel chambers of lucent and clear-cut gems. (Applause.) Not only so, but they took charge of the newborn product of the author's labouring brain from the moment when it first presented itself in the repulsive form of an illegible manuscript. They taught us on what paper it should be couched, in what type it should be swaddled, in what binding clothed. (Applause.) They instructed as to the arrangement of its future domicile—how the bookshelves might be best arranged, ventilated, and kept dry—how space could be economised, how the volumes which soared to the ceiling could be renderd as accessible as those on the ground floor. (Hear, hear.) Here he might mention that he had at Clandeboye a chair which was invented by the late Sir William Stirling Maxwell, of Keir, a most deviceful bookman—a chair which was not only a light and ornamental piece of furniture, but also served as a ladder without change of form or ceasing to be a chair. But they had also solved that most difficult of problems, the construction of a good catalogue—of a catalogue which at a glance enabled an inquirer without taking a wrong turn to wander through the devious and complicated labyrinth of whatever subject might be occupying his attention. Everything that had ever been said or written upon the matter from the remotest ages to the present day was brought as commodiously within his reach as a piano key-board met the finger-tips of a young lady, or the shining row of instruments which one always saw so neatly arranged in his torture chamber, the hand of the dentist. (Laughter and applause.)

A NEW PROFESSION.

Nor did their intervention stop here. They had also concerned themselves—and this, perhaps, was the most useful of all achievements—with the distribution of books and the dissemination of their contents among the population at large through the powerful stimulus they had applied to the establishment of free and public libraries from one end of the country to the other. (Applause.) As a collateral consequence they had created a new and well-recognised profession—namely, that of the public librarian—a profession most honourable in its nature, most useful in its functions, which embraced in its ranks gentlemen of the highest attainments, and which was especially distinghished by the promptitude and courtesy with which it assisted its clients along the multifarious lines of research they might be respectively following. (Applause.) But although a bibliophile, which was the polite term for a bibliomaniac, like most of his tribe, he (Lord Dufferin) was not an erudite person. (Laughter.) Formerly there were universal scholars, who knew everything—that was to say, the sum of human knowledge was so restricted that it was possible for an industrious man in a long life to range through its utmost limits. But the pond of sixteenth-century learning had now become an ocean as boundless as it was unfathomable. The distinction consequently between the ignorant and the well-instructed man had become more benign, for it had become merely a question of degree between our respective ignorances. The walking encyclopædias of former times had disappeared. Every branch of human endeavour and research was getting more and more specialised. The professions had become fissiparous in France. Almost every organ of the body had its own physicians. The late Lord Derby said, with his usual shrewdness, that a library in a country house should merely consist of books of reference. But however that might be, a reverence for books, even by the unlearned, was a feeling worthy of due cultivation, and they, as its priesthood, should be held in the greatest honour. (Hear, hear.) Nor was the world of to-day indifferent to either of these sentiments. In every country in which he had resided he had found philobiblion societies and book collectors held in the highest esteem. Nay, he himself had sometimes been treated with unwonted honour merely because he was the happy owner of what was alleged to be the smallest book in the world, while many years ago he knew in Africa a young lady who was reputed a great heiress, and who was wooed and triumphantly won in that capacity, though her sole fortune consisted in the possession of a rare—or, rather unique—Egyptian manuscript. On the other hand, the absence of biographical knowledge had sometimes led to strange results. A non-literary, but obviously intelligent, gentleman—a self-made man, in fact—having accidentally come across a copy of Shakespeare, ordered his booksellers to send down in his next parcel of new publications whatever fresh work might appear from the pen of the same author—(laughter)—as, in his opinion, he was a very entertaining fellow—(loud laughter)—while a Cotinental capital was thrown into an uproar by one whom they all loved and revered inquiring whether her daughter, who was recovering from her confinement, had seen "Barchester Towers," for the whole afternoon was fruitlessly spent by chamberlains and aides-de-camp in a search for Mr. Towers, M. D, (Loud laughter.) Had they known their Trollope properly they would not have mistaken the title of one of his novels for the name of some eminent physician on tour. (Hear, hear.) With these very imperfect observations he proposed to give place to one who would far more properly than himself inaugurate the due commencement of the business of the meeting. (Loud applause.)

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue up to September 8, compared with the Estimates for the year 1894-95:—

	Latest Month. In Sept. 1894. Bengal.	In Aug. 1894. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	37,71,750	15,00,000	52,71,750
Actual	46,57,400	22,74,900	69,32,300
Better than Estimate	8,85,650	7,74,900	16,60,550
Worse than Estimate	..	...	...

Six sales of Bengal opium and five months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Sept. 1894. Bengal.	To end of Aug. 1894. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	2,26,30,500	56,00,000	2,82,30,500
Actual	2,65,04,100	88,33,200	3,53,37,300
Better than estimate	38,73,600	32,33,200	71,06,800
Worse than Estimate	..	...	...

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

SOON after Mr. Edison invented the phonograph, he forecast its future in the North American Review and to a number of interviewers, thereby showing himself a prophet, at all events of the kind whose prophecies work out their own fulfilment. Many of his predictions have come true, as for example, the use of the phonograph in preserving Indian dialects. Another has just been realised by M. Sivan, a Swiss clockmaker, to wit, a speaking watch. This beautiful piece of mechanism is no larger than an ordinary repeating watch, but instead of chiming the hours and quarters it talks them, and even makes other remarks.

This is done by a small phonograph concealed in the case of the watch. The sounds are impressed on an ebonite disc before it has become hard, and the disc revolves under a stylus which vibrates a drum or tympanum, forming part of the inner case of the watch. The phonograph may be controlled by means of a stop; and the voice may be that of the wearer or a freind, and in any language or dialect. A lover, for instance, may be warned or cheered by the tones of his mistress as the guardian angel of his heart and pocket in more senses than one. Besides watches for the vest pocket, M. Sivan has also introduced alarums and clocks which call out the time and remind the owner of his duty with such remarks as Get up or Time to go to bed. Obviously, for the sake of truthfulness, it will be desirable to keep these ventriloquial timepieces in good order.

Lord Kelvin has been enjoying a cruise in the Mediterranean, as a guest of Sir John Pender, on board the telegraph repairing ship Electra, of the Eastern Telegraph Company, and in company with Lord Wolseley, Sir Evelyn Wood, and Lord Portsmouth. A week or two ago they were heard of at the island of Syra, in the Levant, a favourite spot of Sir John Pender, where they were enjoying a donkey ride. We now gather from a letter to 'Nature' that Lord Kelvin has discovered a mathematical solution of the problem of aerial navigation by aeroplanes while the Electra was crossing the mouth of the Adriatic. Assuredly the man who can solve the problem of flight after a donkey ride must have a fine imagination. True genius, however, is always stimulated by the reaction of contrast.

Lord Kelvin has been sceptical of the old theory of the resistance of the air against an aeroplane passing through it, and as Mr. Maxim's experiments have shown it to be false, he has turned his splendid intellect to the problem. The net result is a formula which gives the actual resistance of the air when the dimensions of the aeroplane, its speed, and the angle of its inclination are known. Full particulars of the formula will be published in the Philosophical Magazine for October, but we may mention that it quite bears out Mr. Maxim in showing that the resistance of the air is much greater than had been supposed from the old theory.

A biography of Sir Charles Tilston Bright (who by the way, was an old friend and colleague of Lord Kelvin in the first Atlantic cable expedition), is in course of preparation. The biographer may be able to profit, in a technical sense, by the fact that Mr. Charles Bright, F.R.S.E., son of Sir Charles, is also an electrical engineer. Sir Charles was a most remarkable man, who rose to the height of his profession while a mere youth. At the age of 18 he attracted public notice by laying the telegraph mains under the streets of Manchester in a single night, so as to avoid disturbance of the traffic, and thus established the first telegraphic communication betwixt Liverpool, Manchester, and London. At the age of 26 he was knighted for having laid the first Transatlantic cable. His biography should be full of interest to a large number.

It is well known that some animals (and also races of men) enjoy an immunity from certain diseases, and hence it has become the practice to inoculate susceptible animals with their blood, in order to make them resist the disease. The same method of treatment has recently been followed in the case of the deadly "curare" poison which is made by the Indians of Brazil and Guiana to tip their arrows, and is described in "Waterton's Wanderings" and many other books on South America. Hitherto there has been no sure antidote for this poison; but two French physiologists, MM. Physalix and Contejean, having observed that the salamander can resist strong doses of "curare," injected its blood into the veins of frogs and thereby caused them to resist six times more of the poison than they could have done if left in their normal state.

Mr. Alexander McAdie, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, states in a report just published that the danger from lightning is five times greater in the country than in a town. He recommends that the lightning rod, where it passes near gas or water mains, should be connected to them by soldered wire, and he prefers for the rod an independent connection with the earth or ground by an "earth-plate," to a connection by a water or gas pipe. Another recommendation, which we heartily endorse, and which cannot be too well known, is that every person struck by lightning, and to all appearance dead, should be treated like a drowned person, and every effort made to restore him or her to life by artificial respiration and stimulating the circulation for an hour at least. Experiment and experience have shown that persons apparently killed by lightning and the electric shock are not always really dead, but in a condition of suspended animation. Probably many lives have been lost heretofore by more ignorance of this fact, both in the case of lightning stroke and the electric shock.

A piece of alabaster nearly an inch long was found inside a large hailstone that fell at Vicksburg, U. S., this summer and at Bovina near that place during the same storm, a gopher turtle 8in. long, completely cased in ice, also fell with the hail. Professor Cleveland Abe explains these freaks of nature by supposing that a local whirl or gust carried the turtle and stone into the atmosphere where rain and hail was forming, and that their solid bodies became a hard core for the moisture to condense and freeze upon.

Professor J. Kollmann has come to the conclusion that Europe, and indeed the whole earth or a great part of it, was peopled by pigmies before the larger types of men appeared. Pigmies are found to-day in Central Africa and Morocco, some parts of Spain, Sicily, Sardinia, &c., and their remains have been discovered at Schaffhausen in a cemetery belonging to the New Stone Age, during which mankind used weapons of polished flint. It is of course certain that pigmy races exist and have existed in the past, where few or no traces of them can now be discovered, but it is quite another matter to assume that pigmies preceded people of the ordinary size, and we must have better proof of the assumption than any Professor Kollman has brought forward.

Humboldt, the great German traveller and naturalist, argued with much force that ancient Mexican civilisation showed an Asiatic influence, and, as Dr. E. B. Tylor has recently pointed out, the Aztec picture writing of the Soul's Journey the Land of Spirits, as given in the Vatican Codex, is almost identical with scenes of the Buddhist purgatory in Japanese temples. The Aztec represented the soul crossing a river, then passing between two mountains that clashed together, then climbing a mountain bristling with knives of obsidian, and exposed to danger from other hurled through the air. The Japanese depicts the soul wading across a river, then passing between two iron mountains which are pushed together by demons, then climbing a mountain of knives, and also blades flying through the air. For our own part, we think few can compare the human features to be seen on some Central American monuments in the South Kensington Museum with those of Japan without being struck with their remarkable likeness; and when we remember that even in historical times Japanese and other Asiatics have been driven by stress of weather to the West Coast of America, we need not be surprised at the fact.

Mr. Arthur Evans, during an exploration in Crete, has discovered the relics of a prehistoric language in the island, which evidently preceded Greek. It is pictorial or picto-graphic, that is to say, the signs represent the actual thing they stand for, as in many of the Egyptian hieroglyphs, and it bears a certain affinity to the Hittite symbols, as to those of the Mykenean palace at Gnosus. Mr. Evans, having regard to the fact the Philistines are called Kretti (? from Crete) in the Bible, and, according to a Jewish tradition, came from the Isles of the Mediterranean, is of opinion that the aborigines of Crete were the original Philistines, and that the language he has discovered is a relic of them.

Of recent years astronomers, finding the photographic plate more sensitive than the eye, have turned their attention to photographing the minor planets. These bodies, as is well known, occupy an orbit or belt of orbits between the planets Mars and Jupiter, which are further from the sun than the earth; the order from the sun being Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, the minor planets, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and perhaps other bodies still unknown. The minor planets are, excepting one or two, invisible to the naked eye, and the first of them was discovered by Piazzi, the famous astronomer, on January 1st, 1801, and called Ceres. The second Pallas, was observed by Olbers, on March 28, 1802, and he supposing these two to be the remains of a large planet which had exploded, suggested that others would be found, as they have been to the number of 389. Since 1891, a large proportion of these have been detected by photographing the night sky. The fixed stars show themselves on the picture as round dots of light, but the minor planets moving in their orbits are distinguished by a stroke or dash of light. Whether the planet thus observed is new or old must be ascertained by comparing its position with calculated positions of those which are known. M. Max Wolf, of Heidelberg, and M. Charlois, of Nice, are the principal discoverers of these pigmy worlds, or, it may be fragments of a dead world broken up either by collision or some other natural cause.

THE MODERN MIRACLE IN ENGLAND.

A SENSATIONAL RECOVERY.

SOME few weeks ago (says the *West Bromwich Evening News*) a letter was sent to the editor from Mr. Stephen Foster, residing at 8, Chapel Street, West Bromwich. This letter contained statements of an extraordinary character respecting a marvellous cure said to have taken place, and a representative was sent to investigate the matter, with instructions that not the slightest exaggeration was to be made, but that the bare facts of the case should be laid before the public. Upon a visit being made to Foster's house, the reporter found his sister at home, a middle-aged lady, who also acted as his housekeeper. When she was informed that the object of the visit was to investigate the statements made in letter as to a wonderful cure said to have taken place in her house, her face brightened up, and she expressed regret at her brother's absence (he was, in fact, at work at his employment), and her willingness to give all the information required. Stephen Foster, her brother, she said, was forty-one years of age. He was a moulder, employed at Messrs. Roberts' Foundry, at Greet's Green, a firm known all over the country, but very highly respected in West Bromwich and the district. She stated that her brother was taken ill in October, 1892, when he injured his side whilst following his employment. Little notice was taken of the injury at first, but gradually an abscess formed, which assumed an alarming character, and for forty-two weeks he lay helpless on the sofa, apparently between life and death. All the local doctors attended him, and she used as much as fifty pounds of linseed a month in poultices on their instructions, which did not take the slightest effect. The first abscess extended to three, and she was obliged to use two sheets of wadding each day by the doctor's orders, but there were no signs or hopes of improvement. The doctors at length gave him up in despair, and he commenced trying the various patent medicines so widely advertised in the newspapers. Pounds upon pounds were spent in this way, and every advertised remedy was tried without any success whatever. The poor sufferer had given up all hope of recovery, when his attention was called to an article in one of the papers concerning the remarkable cures effected by DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE. As a drowning man catches at the last straw, so this poor sufferer decided to give Pink Pills a trial. He used about two boxes a week, and he immediately felt relief after taking the first box. In a month he was able to walk about, abscesses began to heal, and in less than three months he was at work again.

Not content with the testimony of his sister alone, she went and fetched several neighbours into the house. Mrs. Stott bore out all that had been said, and stated that she really thought Mr. Foster would have died. He was a big, strong man before his illness, but was reduced to a skeleton afterwards, and nothing did him the slightest good but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. At this point, Thomas Carmick, a lodger, returned from working down one of the collieries. He was even more enthusiastic than any of the others. He told how every remedy had been tried, how he had walked to Birmingham, Wednesbury, and other towns to obtain medicines for him, but all to no purpose. "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were the only thing that would do him good, and now he would not be without them for all the world. He is quite well now, but he still continues to take them, and when he has had his meals, as regular as the clock he pulls them out of his pocket, and sets as much store by them as if they were gold."

The news of this wonderful cure created quite a sensation for miles around, and there is scarcely a house in the neighbourhood where the Pills are not to be found. This is a case anyone can investigate for themselves, for Stephen Foster and his friends and neighbours are only too anxious to make known a remedy which they thoroughly believe has saved his life, and is capable of doing so in the case of others.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate, also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex, and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England (and of Brockville, Canada), represented in India wholesale and retail by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld., for the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in Glass Bottles with Pink Wrapper bearing the full Name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Special prices for quantities. Pamphlet free by post on application to Messrs. Treacher. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

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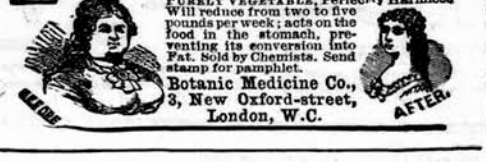

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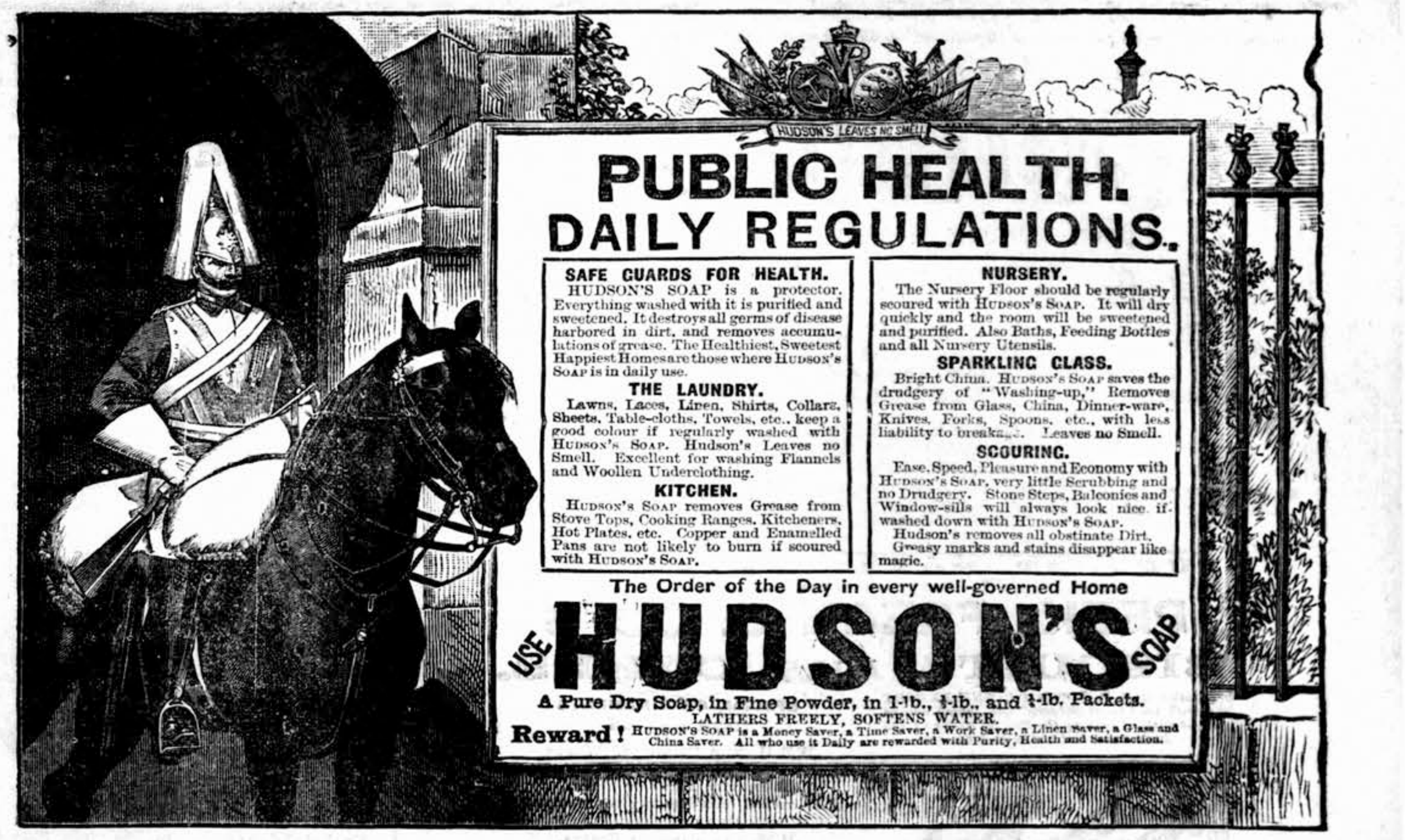

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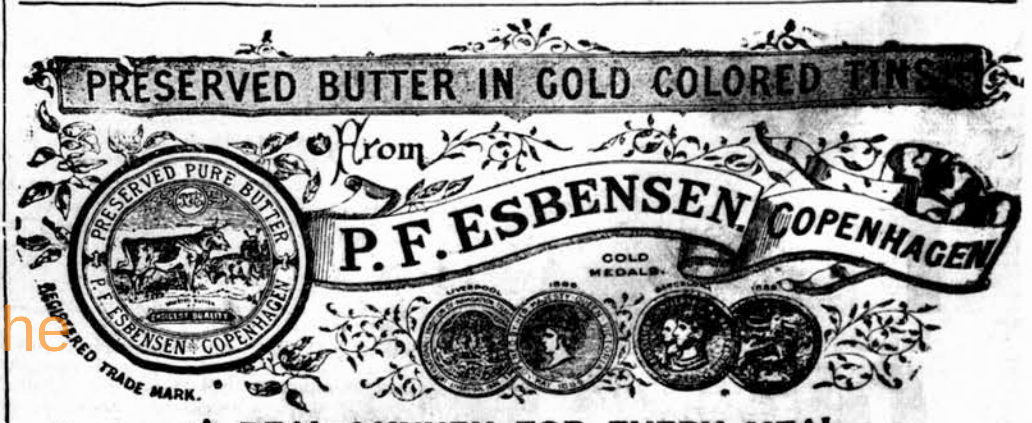

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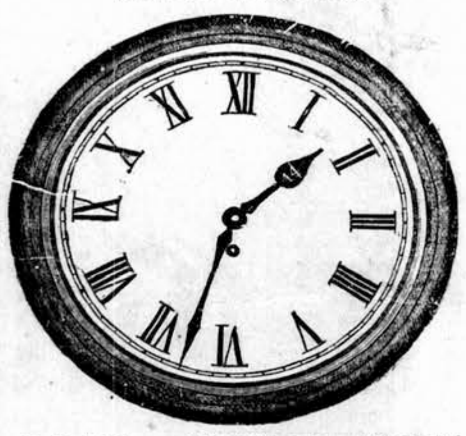
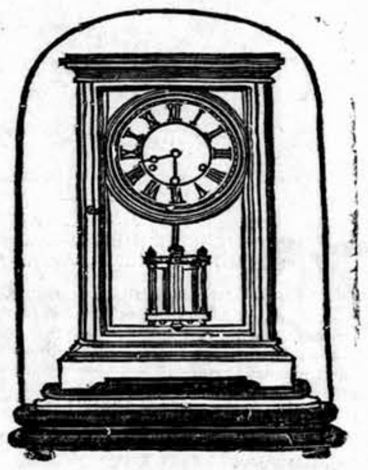


English 8-day pendulum time-piece, 12-inch dial, bold figures, plate-glass front, mahogany case, Rs. 95 and Rs. 135.
Anglo-American clock, same design, Rs. 48 and Rs. 60.



The pendulum maintains a rotatory motion. The central cylindrical coil being surrounded by perpendicular glass tubes filled with mercury or with prismatic cut crystal pillars, a brilliant effect is produced by their flashing scintillations. With glass shade complete. Rs. 240.

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8-day palki or carriage clock, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, striking the hours and $\frac{1}{2}$ hours on a gong, with leather travelling case.

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With calendar and alarm or with automatic figures from Rs. 200.

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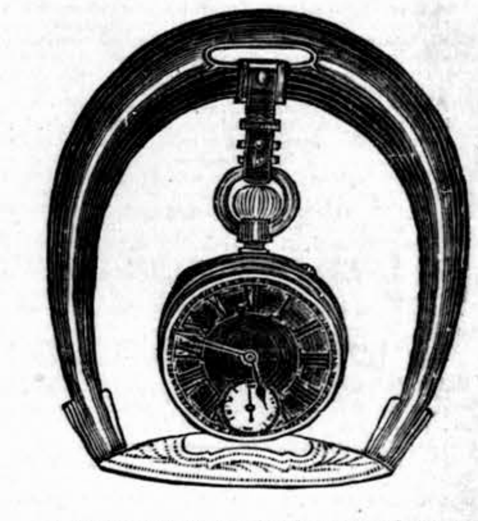

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American 8-day clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt, or fancy stained wooden cases. Well seasoned. 5-inch dial. Rs. 18 to Rs. 30.

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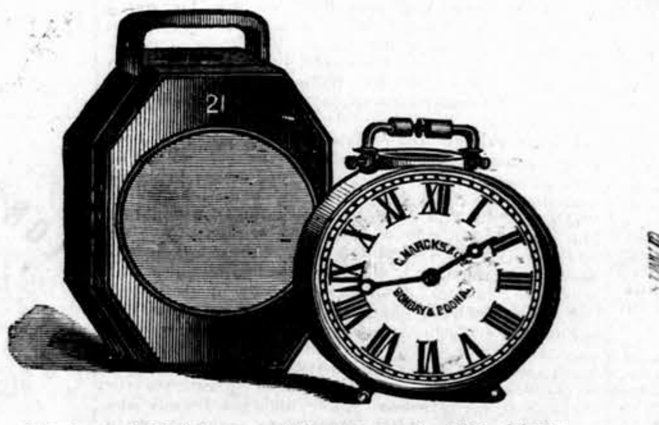

Carriage clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed are great portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility, goes 8 days, strikes the hours and half-hours, goes in any position.

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An 8-day timepiece with perpetual calendar showing the months, date, day of week, and phases of the moon. The stand is a perfect model, in the finest bronze, of a horse's hoof. Rs. 150 and Rs. 300.

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